





## Social &amp; Personal

The Acting President, Mr. Nahum Nir, on Wednesday toured Western Galilee. In Acre he was received by Mayor Y. Gadish and by the Kadi. He later visited the mosque and was accompanied by Bishop Baker of the Catholic Church on a visit to the Acre church. He also met with Archbishop George Hakim.

Mr. Nir also paid a visit to the Police Rest Home at Rosh Hanikra and was received by the Minister of Police, Mr. Behor Shitrit, and by senior police and army officers.

Foreign Minister Golda Meir on Thursday received the Swedish Ambassador, Mr. Olof Lundberg, following his return from home leave.

On Wednesday she received at her office in Jerusalem Mr. and Mrs. Jose Klein and Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Litvak, of Chile.

The Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol, on Thursday visited the Tel Aviv Exhibition and was received by Mr. Paul Yanowicz, its Director. The Minister toured the Exhibition accompanied by Mayor Haim Laskov, Ramat Gan's Deputy Mayor, Mr. Zysman; Tel Aviv Municipal Councillors A. Schechter, Y. Rabinowitz and D. Yutan.

Mr. Deza Kiss, Charge d'Affaires of Hungary, visited Hechal Shlomo yesterday and was received by Mr. Maurice A. Jaffe, Executive Director of the Religious Centre.

Mr. Menahem Kralcer, Director of United Hias Service in Israel, is attending the European Conference of the United Hias Service in Paris which began this week.

## MEMORIAL MEETING

On the second anniversary of the death of Prof. Y. M. Bromberg, a memorial meeting will be held at the Tel Aviv Exhibition on Sunday, October 25, 1959, at 12:30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances will assemble near the Hadassah Heb (Ziv) Hospital in Rehov Haim. A special bus will leave from the Hospital at 12:15 p.m.

Mrs. Bacharach formerly of "Aya" and now a partner at "Exclusives" 112 Dizengoff Rd., has returned from Paris where she acquired the latest models and sold her leather wear to various European countries.

Fink's Bar-Restaurant is reopening tomorrow (Saturday) at 8 p.m. after having been closed for the annual holiday.

## Polish Jews Now Well Fed and Housed

GENEVA (INA). — Gratification that some of Poland's 40,000 Jews in hunger of homeless was expressed here on Wednesday by Mr. Charles H. Jordan, Joint Distribution Committee Chairman, on his return from a 10-day tour of Poland.

"Conditions there," he said, "are in marked contrast with what we found exactly two years ago. We came to find the country primarily to meet the needs of the thousands of Jews repatriated from Russia. We found, however, that large groups of the Jewish population were not eligible for public relief."

He said that the JDC programme had survived the Jews during the past year with emergency relief, cash grants, housing aid, food supplies, medical assistance, vocational and religious training, care of the aged, and loans to cooperative workshops to enable them to become self-supporting.

"Every needy Jew in the country is assured of a daily supply of food," he added.

## Kaete Dan Starts Coming Down

JERUSALEM Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Demolition gangs began work on Wednesday on the Kaete Dan Hotel building, a landmark and first of the tourist hotels in Rehov Haim here. When the old structure has been pulled down, several new wings will be added to the Dan Hotel — 70 rooms on the seafloor, and another 140 facing the street.

The old hotel was founded by Mrs. Kaete Dan, who came to Palestine from Germany. Mrs. Dan, who is 60, was honoured at a ceremony held on Wednesday at the Dan Hotel whose management presented her with a citation and a log book of old photographs.

## BRAVE NATIONAL OPERA

Opera House, Air Cooled 1 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv

MADAME BUTTERFLY with the famous Japanese

MICHIKO SUMAHARA in the title role

Tomorrow, Oct. 24

FLEDERMAUS Monday, Oct. 26

ALEXANDRA Wed. Oct. 28

La Boheme by Puccini

with Michiko Sumahara

Frontiers: Sat. 29, 30, 31

48 seats, start at 4.00 p.m.

Tickets at the Box Office

Subscription Tickets available at the Opera House

## Simhat Tora Begins Tonight

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Simhat Tora festa on Saturday night outside the Hechal Shlomo, Jerusalem, is planned to be on an even larger scale than last year's. Simhat Tora, the holiday which marks the conclusion and re-commencement of the cycle of the Reading of the Law, Jewish festival.

Seven choirs, seven bands and seven cantors representing various communities will participate during the seven hours of the carrying of the Torah in a circular procession. Last year King George Avenue, where Hechal Shlomo is located, was jammed with thousands of revellers.

Fireworks from the roof of the building at 8 p.m. will open the ceremony. A Shofar choir and orchestra will appear in traditional costume. Six of the seven choirs will sing with the of the Sephardi communities, while the Ashkenazi community will be represented by the Hechal Shlomo synagogue choir and a band mostly made up of Toldot Yehoshua.

Chief Rabbi Nissim and Mr. Moshe Shapiro, M.K., Chairman of Hechal Shlomo, will greet the populace from the balcony after the second halo.

A small Seder Tora which accompanied the Jewish Rabbinate in Europe will be used for the first time in the Open-air halo festival processions organized by the Tel Aviv Rabbinate will be held on Saturday night in various quarters of the city. Rabbi M. Toledano, Minister for Religious Affairs, will participate in halo festival in Tel Aviv at the corner of Rehov Abrahama and Emek Yitzrael, beginning at 8:30 p.m.

## Jerusalemites Win Prizes For Best Succot

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A handsome silver etrog box was presented to Mr. Yehoshua Goffrit of Beit Hakerem on Thursday afternoon for having built the best succa in Jerusalem this year. The presentation was made by Mr. Rahamim Kaler, Jerusalem Vice-Mayor.

Second prize, a silver cup, went to Mr. Yehoshua Hachal of Abu Tor; third prize, a vase, to Mr. Edward Gelber of Rehovot, who is chairman of the Hebrew University's Executive Council; and fourth prize, a metal etrog box, made at Bezalel, to Mr. Nathan Myer of the Katamon Quarter.

1,000 BOOKS were yesterday distributed among 50 libraries in immigrant settlements by the Ministry of Education and the Histadrut Cultural Centre.

## TODAY

Meet the Israeli Tourists invited to meet Israeli at home. Information at Government Tourist Office, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa.

## JERUSALEM

Film Shows: Israel Film Show, Keren Hayehud Hall, 11:30 a.m.

Meet Jerusalem Artists: Tonight and tomorrow night. Tourists and members only. Artists' House: 8:30 a.m.

Tea: Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour, starting at 10 a.m. for this tour by speaking 401, Hadassah Club, Sarona Health Centre.

Hebrew University: No conducting tour today.

Artists' House: Today and tomorrow: 10:1. Artistic Exhibition: 10:1. Artists' House, 10:1.

Rina Galili, 11:30. Hadassah Health Centre, 11:30.

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World's Top professional tennis players shown in action at the Ramat Gan Bowling Club. Mervyn Rose and Mel Anderson (facing camera) opposed Pancho Segura and Ashley Cooper (the 1958 Wimbledon champion).

## Fancy International Tennis in Ramat Gan

By PAUL KOHN

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Nearly 2,000 spectators turned out at the Ramat Gan Bowling Club on Thursday to view the second day of tennis played by the four professional men of the world.

Former Wimbledon Champion Ashley Cooper recovered from a set deficit to play too

steady tennis for Mervyn Rose, who seemed not to be at his best on Thursday.

Cooper's beautifully-placed passing shots often had Rose looking on as if he were a spectator in the stands. Cooper won 3-6, 6-1, 6-4.

An exhibition double was called off because of darkness when the scores between Anderson and Cooper and Segura and Rose stood at 9-9 in the first set.

Anderson is an excellent stroke player from the baseline. Segura's greater experience told. The match between Cooper and Segura on Friday (today) promises to be a thriller as both are still undefeated here.

The Ministry spokesman stressed, however, that the purchase of the jets formed only a minor part of the IL78 million programme for the years 1960-63. Almost half of the total outlay will go for the expansion of the merchant marine and port improvement.

By 1963, Israel will have a merchant fleet of more than one million tons — if the proposals are approved — and the deep water port at Ashdod will be in operation.

Ships will be added at the rate of 100,000 tons a year, the spokesman said.

An estimated IL250m. will be required to modernize and maintain road transport — buses, trucks and cars. A significant proportion of the foreign currency allocation included in this sum will be spent on encouraging the manufacture of spare parts for motor vehicles.

The figures on expenditure do not, of course, represent only Government funds. The bus and road haulage companies, for instance, will be expected to pay for all the vehicles they acquire entirely from their own resources.

On the other hand, while the shipping companies should be able to mobilize about a third of the cash needed to expand their facilities, the other two-thirds will be borne by the Ministry.

The Ministry will bear the entire estimated IL250m. cost of new railroad equipment, the IL250m. for the planned expansion of Lydda Airport, and another IL250m. for the shipyard being built by a Dutch company.

## WEEK-END SOCCER

SATURDAY'S SOCCER

State Cup: Beal: Petah T. Hap. vs. Haifa Hap.; T.A. Mac. vs. Jaffa Mac.; Petah T. Mac. vs. T.A. Hap. League A: T. Hap. vs. Tiberias Hap.; Na'anya Hap. vs. Rehovot Hap.; Be'er Sheva Hap. vs. Mahane Yehuda Hap.; T.A. Hap. vs. Kiryat Haim Hap.; Kfar Saba Hap. vs. J'fem Beitar; Rehovot Hap. vs. Ramle Hap.

Portion: Dvora: 1-34, 1-13, 1-13.

Haifa: 1-13, 1-13.

Jerusalem: 1-13, 1-13.

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## El Al Jets For 1962

POST Economic Reporter

El Al is scheduled to acquire four jet-powered aircraft by 1962. The IL78m. programme includes in the Ministry of Transport's five-year plan submitted to the Bank of Israel, and which will form part of the overall plan for the economy now being drawn up by the Bank.

While the Ministry is convinced of the necessity of bringing El Al's fleet up to jet-age standards, there is no guarantee that the Cabinet, which will have the final say on the order after the elections, will agree to the purchase.

As envisaged in the plan, 80 per cent of the investment in the planes would be derived from a projected Export-Import Bank loan and the rest from the sale of the company's four Britannia aircraft.

The Ministry spokesman stressed, however, that the purchase of the jets formed only a minor part of the IL78 million programme for the years 1960-63. Almost half of the total outlay will go for the expansion of the merchant marine and port improvement.

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## Yugoslav Team, Referee Leave

LYDDA AIRPORT. — Mr. Orhan Gunel, the Turkish Air Force sergeant-major who refereed the Israel-Yugoslavia soccer match on home on Thursday, carrying with him as a memento the ball used in the game.

The Yugoslav team, which drew 2-2 with Israel, also left for home in a special Yugoslav plane. It was seen off by the Yugoslav Minister, Mr. D. Djuric, and Football Association officials. (Itim)

INTEREST. — The West German bank rate is to be raised by one per cent to four per cent with effect from today, the German Federal Bank has announced.

This is the third rise in the West German bank rate this year.

## Religious Services

Shabbat begins: Jerusalem 4:23

Tel Aviv: 4:41

Haifa: 4:35

Jerusalem: 5:33

Tel Aviv: 5:35

Haifa: 5:25

Portion: Dvora: 1-34, 1-13, 1-13.

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## THE JERUSALEM POST

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The figures



## Today's Postbag

**The Weather**  
**FORECAST:** Partly cloudy to fair. Outlook for Saturday: Fair.  
 Tel Aviv 51 13 22 22  
 Tiberias 47 13 22 22  
 Haifa Port 54 23 26 26  
 Natanya 47 13 22 22  
 Kiryat Yotim 47 13 22 22  
 Tel Aviv Port 47 13 22 22  
 Lydda Airport 47 13 22 22  
 Jerusalem 51 14 21 22  
 Beer Sheva 46 14 21 22  
 Eilat 30 20 29 29

"A" Minimum at 8 p.m. "B" Minimum temp. at 10 p.m. "C" Maximum temp. expected today.

## ARRIVALS

Mr. S. van Rens, of Holland, for two months to the Ministry of Agriculture, after consulting with the Government on the instituting of the system of public auctions of fruits and vegetables.  
 Rina Yitzhak, Miss Israel of 1959, following her participation in the Miss Universe contest at Long Beach, Calif., and a tour of California and Texas on behalf of the Bond drive (by El Al).  
 Prof. L. Picard, head of the Biology Department at the Hebrew University, from Spain, where he attended a gathering of leading scientists from European universities, convened by Prof. L. de Sitter, of Leyden University.  
 Mr. S. Stahl, General Manager of the Menorah Insurance Company, from London, where he attended the International Insurance Companies' Congress (by El Al).

## DEPARTURES

Mr. Zeev Levin, the Israel Consul-General in Cyprus, for Nicosia, after consultations with the Foreign Minister (by El Al).  
 Mr. Aharon Wiener, of Tahal, for Zurich, to purchase equipment in a number of European countries (by El Al).  
 Dr. L. Samuel, Economic Adviser to the Ministry of Agriculture, for Rome, to attend a meeting of the Food and Agriculture Organization.  
 Mr. Syd Apstein, Assistant Director of the Bond Office in Israel, to the U.S. and Canada, for an extended period of special assignments.

## ATTENTION TOURISTS AND ISRAELI TRAVELLERS

Save money and buy famous Swiss watches: Omega, Heuer, and Constantin, Le Coultre, Martin, Eterna, Universal, Juvena, Girard Perregaux, Borel, Breguet, Patek and other brands at Tel Aviv. After the passport and custom formalities and before boarding your plane, visit THE DUTY FREE SHOP in the Exit Hall. All foreign currency accepted, also travellers cheques. (Adv.)

## A BEDUIN of the el-Sana tribe who placed stones on the railway track, and was arrested by the Ministry of Health, Mr. I. Barzilai.

## THE BODY of a man found by the police in the vicinity of Petah Tikva on Tuesday has been identified as that of an inmate of the Beer Ya'acov mental hospital, who had been missing there for about two weeks.

## 60 South African Maccabees Here

LYDDA AIRPORT. — Sixty members of the South African Maccabees, headed by their President, Mr. Al Blumberg, arrived here by El Al on Thursday for a two-week visit. Among them is a boys' team which will play local sides in Ramat Gan.

## S. A. RIFLE TEAM HERE FOR MATCH

LYDDA AIRPORT. — The South African Rifle Team arrived here on Thursday to contend against the Israel team in matches that will be held starting tomorrow, 2, in Ramat Gan, Jerusalem and Beer Sheva. The marksmen will use 22 calibre rifles.

## MACCABI XI RETURNS

LYDDA AIRPORT. — The Natanya Maccabi football team returned here on Thursday after a series of games on the island.

## MIFAL HAPAYIS

TEL AVIV. — The sum of IL20,000 was won by the holder of ticket No. 01294 at the Mifal Hapayis drawing held here on Thursday.  
 No. 114986 won IL10,000, while IL1,000 was won by Nos. 231598, 119817, 278153, 191281 and 286883.  
 A flat in Jerusalem was won by No. 712437; a flat in Haifa, by No. 639319; and a flat in Jaffa by No. 736401.  
 All tickets ending with 3, 9 or 1 won IL2; those ending with 14 won IL5.

## France's 'Miracle' Was Giving Africans Equality, P.M. Says

TEL AVIV. — France stands foremost among the several nations who have achieved miracles; she has granted equality to all nations belonging to her African Commonwealth, the Prime Minister said on Wednesday night at a dinner given here by the Histadrut in honour of the visiting Chad governmental delegation.

## Contract Signed For Production of 'Km. 95'

LYDDA AIRPORT. — An agreement has been concluded between the Israel Film Studios and Tara, of France, to produce "Kilometre 95" under the direction of Christian Jacques. The French company is meeting two-thirds of the production costs, according to Dr. Yisrael Feldman, a director of the Israel company, on his return home after signing the contract in Paris.

## Premier Francois Tombalbaye pledged that when his delegation returned home "we will see to it that a creative partnership between Chad and Israel is established."

On Thursday, the Chad Minister of Transport and Public Works, Mr. Jules Tombalbaye, inspected the Dan Cooperative's transport system and its Rehov Arioseff garage. He had a farewell "to a foreign nation, but to my friends. Israel arouses admiration in the hearts of all visitors by her great progress." He made this statement to a cheering crowd of hundreds of garage hands.

M. Gaba was accompanied by the Minister of Transport, Mr. M. Carmel; the Controller of Road Transport, Mr. M. Barr; and Dan officials. Mr. Carmel announced his Ministry's willingness and that of the three bus cooperatives to transport trainees from Chad and to send transport experts to their country to train the local authorities.

## Pickpocket Picks On Policeman

TEL AVIV. — A pickpocket who tried his luck on a police sergeant in plain clothes was caught by his intended victim on Wednesday and arrested. Police Sergeant Nathan Hafike said that while travelling on the Number 45 bus along Rehov Eliat he felt a man press up against him and put his hand in his pocket. He added that all he had on him at the time was IL2.

## Chess Champion Yosef Porath shows intense concentration as he defends his crown in the tourney now being held in Tel Aviv. At the end of the eighth round Porath led the field with six points, and is the only player who has not lost a game.

## Porath Leads in National Chess Tourney

TEL AVIV. — In the eighth round of the National Chess Championships on Thursday, Yosef Porath, 16, led the field with six points (1 adjourned); Gerben 5½; Gutt 5 (1 adjourned); Aloni 5; Amir 4½ (2 adjourned); Shapira 4½ (1 adjourned); Keldman 4½. The ninth round will be played on Saturday night.

## 'Sensational' Late Stone Age Remains Found Near Atlit

By YA'ACOV ARDON, Jerusalem Post Reporter  
 HAIFA. — Remains dating from the Late Stone Age that are regarded by archaeologists as sensational in quantity and quality have come to light in the past few weeks during excavations at Nahal Oren, near Atlit.

## Gen. Von Horn: Don't Under-rate UNTSO

TEL AVIV. — Major-General Carl von Horn, Chief of Staff of the U.N.T.S.O., said here on Thursday that the work of the Truce Supervision Organization should not be under-rated in reducing border tension. The General, who is a Rotarian from Malmö, Sweden, was addressing members of the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Rotary Club.

## Well Preserved

Most of the skeletons found in the newly-opened graves are remarkably well preserved. Their teeth are complete, strong and white to a light day. Twenty years ago some 125 skeletons were found in a cave eight kilometres south of the present site, but were so disintegrated that no anthropological examination was possible. The new finds will make it possible to prepare precise data on the physical and racial characteristics of man living in this area about 10,000 years ago.

## Bank Leumi Capital Increase Approved

TEL AVIV. — The increase of the registered capital of Bank Leumi to IL500,000 was formally approved at an extraordinary meeting of the Bank held here on Wednesday. New shares are to be issued shortly.

## ACHIEZER, Haifa, P.O.B. 727

The Committee for the Rescue of Jewish Children from the Mission  
 We extend heartfelt thanks to the noted philanthropist, Yehoshua and Ephraim Solovitchik, of the Bessal Store, 2 Rehov Balfour, Haifa, for their great help in our enterprise. Our thanks, also, to the Spiegel Family of New York City for their lively interest in our institutions and their pledge to contribute, along with 22 ladies from Florida, a monthly sum of \$500 as well as parcels of food and clothing.

## Israel's Affinity With Bible Stressed at Quiz Finals

Jerusalem Post Reporter  
 TEL AVIV. — The affinity between the people of Israel and the Bible was the theme of the opening and the concluding remarks at the Bible contest at the Mann Auditorium here on Wednesday night.

## Half-a-Century is the age difference between the newly-crowned Israel Bible Champion, Dr. Yehoshua Yelvin, who at 68 was the oldest contestant, and Yosef Tobl, who came third and was the youngest at 17. Both are about to shake hands at the conclusion of the quiz on Wednesday night. Runner-up Binyamin Magenta, 23, is shown at right.

Dr. Yehoshua Yelvin, 68, of Pardes Katz, received IL1,000; Mr. Benjamin Magenta, 23, of Tel Aviv, IL750; and Mr. Yosef Tobl, 17, of Jerusalem, IL500. The questions, in a sealed envelope, were in the possession of the police until they were brought by an Inspector to Justice Silberg, on the stage of the Mann Auditorium.

## Battery of Microphones

The contestants were seated, in alphabetical order, along a green baize-covered table. A battery of microphones was moved from one contestant to another, as his turn came. There were four rounds of questions to eliminate half the contestants, after which the six who remained had to answer three further rounds. The three finalists then competed for the final placings.

## Two Fatherlands

Mr. Ben-Gurion said that the Jewish people has two fatherlands, the Bible and the Land of Israel. Only by living here, however, could one understand clearly the historical passages of the Bible. Supreme Court Justice Moshe Silberg, who presided over the three-member judges' panel, said that "the Bible was our legal bond with this country."

## Six Injured On Roads in South

RAMLE. — Three persons were slightly injured on Wednesday when a car went out of control and overturned on the Masmya-Nahshon road. The injured, Yitzhak Ovadia, Yehoshafat Alpert and Sara Wasserman, all of Rehovot, were taken to the Kaplan Hospital. The first two were later sent home after being treated for their injuries.

## First Arab Farm School Opened in Galilee

Jerusalem Post Reporter  
 NAZARETH. — The Galilee Arab villages of Rama and Maghar were in festive mood on Thursday when they celebrated, respectively, the opening of Israel's first Arab agricultural school and the inauguration of a tap water project.

## Allon Urges More Social Legislation

TEL AVIV. — Mr. Yigal Alon, M.K., last night advocated more generous social welfare legislation, free secondary school education for all children, an increased family allowance for large families and the establishment of an Institute for unemployment insurance. He was addressing an Abdukt Ha'avoda election rally in the Florentin Quarter here.

## Police Detain 30 'Sherut' Demonstrators

Jerusalem Post Reporter  
 TEL AVIV. — Police detained 30 sherut taxi drivers on Thursday, during a day of unlawful noisy meetings and processions of drivers that continued until 9 p.m.

## Hechal Shlomo

JERUSALEM  
 On the evening following Simhat Tora, at 8 p.m.  
 HAKAFOT AM  
 will be held on the square of Hechal Shlomo

## Progressives Lay Down 'Terms'

Jerusalem Post Reporter  
 TEL AVIV. — The Progressive Party's three conditions for participating in a future coalition are: nationalization of the health services; a radical reform of the income taxation structure; and increased "depoliticization" of the administration and public life.

## Rabbis and Gabbais

Earlier in the day, the Prime Minister spoke to more than 5,000 rabbis and synagogue committee members at the Ayanot Agricultural School. He declared it was not the National Religious Party that should receive the credit for promoting religion in the state, but the rabbis, which enacted religious laws even in the defence forces.

## New Candidates

The chairman of the party, Mr. M. Kol, introduced leading candidates for local and Knesset elections. They included a Druse Sheikh, Tawfik Shami, Dailat el-Karim, and a young Arab Hebrew University graduate, Mr. Asri Natour, of Kalamasa.

## Apathy at Ministers' Visit to Jaffa Slum

Jerusalem Post Reporter  
 JAFFA. — An atmosphere of apathy greeted the two Mapai Ministers, Messrs. Mordechai Namir and Peretz Naphthal, on their visit to the Sakine Aleph mabara camp on Thursday. The Ministers heard the Mapai list for the Tel Aviv Municipal elections.

## Eban on Israel's 'Fruitful Quality'

REHOVOT. — Israel's international role was pictured on Thursday as one of reconciliation between the national freedom of Asia and Africa and the science and political freedom of Europe and America by Mr. Abba Eban, President of the Weizmann Institute of Science.

## Weizmann Day to Be Marked on November 2

REHOVOT. — The Weizmann Day Assembly will be held this year on the evening of November 2 under the auspices of Yad Chaim Weizmann, according to Mr. Meyer W. Weizmann, Chairman of Yad Weizmann.

## ATTEMPT TO BREAK UP G.Z. MEETING

Jerusalem Post Reporter  
 HAIFA. — Police had to intervene on Thursday night when rowdies tried to break up a General Zionist open-air election meeting at Kfar Ata. They came from the Kiryat Nahum mabara and shouted "The General Zionists are in Mapai pay." Police restored order and arrested one person, although the meeting continued.

## B-G: Better Arms Needed As Arabs Have Six Times More

Jerusalem Post Reporter  
 RAMLE. — The Prime Minister said here on Thursday evening that Israel must not lag in improving the quality of her arms, for the Arab states together possess from five to six times the amount of armaments she possesses.

## Sharett, Hakim At Nazareth Meeting

Jerusalem Post Reporter  
 NAZARETH. — Mr. Moshe Sharett, M.K., and Archbishop George Hakim on Thursday discussed an election meeting here of the Mapai-affiliated Progress and Development Arab list, headed by Mr. Ahmed Kamel Dohar.

## Don't Weaken State's Leadership, Eban Says

TEL AVIV. — No problem facing the state will be solved by weakening its present leadership, Mr. Abba Eban said at a Mapai-sponsored election meeting of members of the professions, held at the Habimah Theatre on Thursday night.

## 3 Months' Jail For Contempt of Court

TEL AVIV. — A man from the Salameh mabara, Amram Bozghu, 24, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment on Thursday for contempt of court. He was found guilty of cursing and threatening Magistrate E. Wach on the previous Sunday, when he was remanded for seven days on a criminal charge. The contempt charge was heard by Magistrate Y. Treilvish.

## THE HAIFA SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Conductor: Sergio Comissiona  
 Soloist: Mindra Kats (Pianist)  
 PROGRAMME: Purcell: Wood; Trumpet Voluntary; Bach: Concerto in D Minor; Karel Salomon: Variations on "El-Biladi"; Chopin: Piano Concerto in F Minor; Folia: El Amor Brujo Suite.

## HAIFA — ARMON THEATRE

SUBSCRIPTIONS AT THE ORCHESTRA'S OFFICE, 15 AHAD Ha'am, Tel. 6217.  
 Tickets: Yuval-Ginzburg, 25 Rehov Herzl, and at the box office.

## RAMAT GAN — RAMA CINEMA

Monday, October 26, 1959  
 Tickets at Rocco, Rehov Balfour, Ramat Gan; Gewa at Givatayim; Migdal at Bnei Brak and at the box office.

## NATANYA — Sharon Hall

Thursday, October 29, 1959  
 Tickets at Signal, Tel. 3194 and at the box office.

## IKE ORE INTERNATIONAL HOSPITAL AND BUSINESS COUNSELLORS

Suite 50, 5 Once Peachtree Building, Atlanta 3, Georgia, U.S.A.  
 CHARLES THOMAS  
 attends his best wishes for a fruitful and healthy year to all.

## RENAULT

(Continued from Page One)  
 absence of economic soundness. It makes no mention of the letter from its Managing Director, M. Pierre Drevin, dated February 1958, which promised to supply 2,000 vehicles. This letter was written after Renault supposedly had been refused the minimum market guarantee.

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## Shlomo Domb Mini Freibrun ENGAGED

Tel Aviv, October 1959.

## ACHIEZER, Haifa, P.O.B. 727

The Committee for the Rescue of Jewish Children from the Mission  
 We extend heartfelt thanks to the noted philanthropist, Yehoshua and Ephraim Solovitchik, of the Bessal Store, 2 Rehov Balfour, Haifa, for their great help in our enterprise. Our thanks, also, to the Spiegel Family of New York City for their lively interest in our institutions and their pledge to contribute, along with 22 ladies from Florida, a monthly sum of \$500 as well as parcels of food and clothing.

## Bank Leumi Capital Increase Approved

TEL AVIV. — The increase of the registered capital of Bank Leumi to IL500,000 was formally approved at an extraordinary meeting of the Bank held here on Wednesday. New shares are to be issued shortly.

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## Hechal Shlomo

JERUSALEM  
 On the evening following Simhat Tora, at 8 p.m.  
 HAKAFOT AM  
 will be held on the square of Hechal Shlomo

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NO MORE TIREDSOME COOKING AND PEELING OF BEETROOTS. NOW YOU CAN PREPARE A TASTY BORSHT WITHIN 1 MINUTE AND WITHOUT EFFORT. SERVE "TELMA" BORSHT TO YOUR FAMILY, HOT OR COLD, ACCORDING TO TASTE. PARVE.

**NEW! TELMA**  
 BEETROOT SOUP (BORSHT)







## Today's Postbag

**The Weather**  
FORECAST: Partly cloudy to fair. Outlook for Saturday: Fair.

	High	Low
Tel Aviv	61	42
Jerusalem	58	38
Haifa	54	32
Natanyah	47	28
Tel Aviv	61	42
Jerusalem	58	38
Haifa	54	32
Natanyah	47	28

\*A: Monthly at 5 p.m. B: Minimum temp. C: Maximum temp. D: Maximum temp. expected today.

## ARRIVALS

Mr. S. van Rens, of Holland, for two months to advise the Government on the institution of the system of public auctions of fruits and vegetables.

Mr. Yitzhak Rabin, of Israel, following his participation in the Miss Universe contest at Long Beach, Calif., and a tour of California and Texas on behalf of the Bond drive (by El Al).

Dr. L. Picard, head of the Biology Department at the Hebrew University, from Spain, where he attended a gathering of leading biologists from European universities, convened by Prof. L. de Sitter, of Leyden University.

## DEPARTURES

Mr. Zeev Levin, the Israel Consul-General in Cyprus, for Nicosia, after consultations at the Foreign Ministry (by El Al).

Mr. Aharon Wiener, of Tahiti, for Zurich, to purchase equipment in a number of European countries (by El Al).

Dr. L. Samuel, Economic Adviser to the Ministry of Agriculture, for Rome to attend a meeting of the Food and Agriculture Organization.

## ATTENTION TOURISTS AND ISRAELI TRAVELERS

Save money and buy famous Swiss watches: Omega, Vacheron & Constantin, L. Coultre, Martin, Eterna, Universal, Juvenia, Girard Perregaux, Borel, Roemer, Tissot and other brands at Lad Hall. After the passport and custom formalities and before boarding your plane, visit THE DUTY FREE SHOP in the Lad Hall. All foreign currency accepted, also travellers cheques. (Advt.)

**A BEDUIN** of the el-Sana' tribe who placed stones on the railway track south of Kiryat Gat on Thursday was detained by police.

**THE COUNTRY'S** first municipal anti-T.B. clinic was inaugurated in Petah Tikva on Thursday by the Minister of Health, Mr. Y. Barzilai.

**THE BODY** of a man found by the police in the vicinity of Petah Tikva on Tuesday had been identified as that of an inmate of the Beer Ya'acov mental hospital, who had been missing from there for about two weeks.

## 60 South African Maccabians Here

**LYDDA AIRPORT.**—Sixty members of the South African Maccabi, headed by their President, Mr. Al Blumberg, arrived here by El Al on Thursday for a two-week visit. Among them is a bowls team which will play local sides in Ramat Gan. The South African team will attend meetings of the World Maccabi Union, to discuss among other subjects the setting up of a Maccabi Village for the Sixth Maccabiah in 1961. (Itim)

## S. A. RIFLE TEAM HERE FOR MATCH

**LYDDA AIRPORT.**—The South African Selected Rifle Team arrived here on Thursday to contend against the Israel team in matches that will be held starting November 2, in Ramat Gan, Jerusalem and Beersheba. The team members will use 22 calibre rifles.

The members of the South African team are Messrs. Y.W. Human, D.G.C. Duplessis, and M. Viktor. The South African and Israeli teams originally met at the International Championships in Moscow in 1958 and have participated in three contests since. (Itim)

## MACCABI XI RETURNS

**LYDDA AIRPORT.**—The Natanyah Maccabi football team returned here on Thursday from Cyprus by El Al after a series of games on the island.

## MIFAL HAPAYIS

**TEL AVIV.**—The sum of IL20,000 was won by the holder of ticket No. 012994 at the Mifal Hapayis drawing held here on Thursday.

No. 114986 won IL10,000, while IL1,000 was won by Nos. 251598, 119187, 278153, 191281 and 268853.

A flat in Jerusalem was won by No. 712432; a flat in Haifa by No. 639319; and a flat in Jaffa by No. 736401.

All tickets ending with 3, 9 or 1 won IL2; those ending with 14 won IL5.

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Tel Aviv, October 1959.

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## France's 'Miracle' Was Giving Africans Equality, P.M. Says

**TEL AVIV.**—France stands foremost among the several nations who have achieved miracles; she has granted equality to all nations belonging to her African commonwealth, the Prime Minister said on Wednesday night at a dinner given here by the Histadrut in honour of the visiting Chad governmental delegation.

The African group left by Air France from Lydda Airport on Thursday after spending 12 days in this country. Its members were seen off by Finance Minister Levi Eshkol.

Mr. Ben-Gurion listed Israel among the miracle-making nations because she had succeeded in making her desert blossom. "We are a young country... but we depend on you and believe in your wish to help us, which will strengthen the friendly ties between our two countries," he said.

Premier Francois Tombalbaye pledged that when his delegation returned home "we will see to it that a creative partnership between Chad and Israel is established."

On Thursday, the Chad Minister of Transport and Public Works, M. Jules Tour Barre, inspected the Dan Cooperative's transport system and its Rehov Arioseff garage. He made a drive "not to a foreign nation, but to my friends in Israel arouse admiration in the hearts of all visitors by her great progress." He made this statement to a cheering crowd of hundreds of garage hands.

M. Gaba was accompanied by the Minister of Transport, Mr. M. Carmel; the Controller of Road Transport, Mr. M. Bar; and Dan officials. Mr. Carmel announced his Ministry's willingness and that of the three bus cooperatives to instruct trainees from Chad and to send transport experts to their country to train the local authorities.

**Chess Champion** Josef Porath shows intense concentration as he defends his crown in the eighth round Porath led the field with six points, and is the only player who has not lost a game.

**Porath Leads in National Chess Tourney**

**TEL AVIV.**—In the eighth round of the National Chess Championships on Thursday night, Aloni beat Smilgner, Amir beat Kreidman, and Gerben beat Blum. In the latter match, under the pressure of time, the rest of the games were adjourned.

**'Sensational' Late Stone Age Remains Found Near Atlit**

By YA'ACOV ARDON, Jerusalem Post Reporter

**HAIFA.**—Remains dating from the Late Stone Age that are regarded by archaeologists as sensational in quantity and quality have come to light in the past few weeks during excavations at Nahal Oren, near Atlit, just off the coastal highway.

Human habitations and a burial ground dating back to the Mesolithic period, between 8,000 and 12,000 years ago, when man was just learning how to build houses and practice primitive forms of agriculture, were found on the site in the fifth season of digging conducted under the direction of Prof. Moshe Stekels of the Hebrew University.

The finds belong to two successive periods, separated by some 2,000 years of progress in material civilization, before man invented clay pottery. Remains of ten circular stone huts, with a diameter of 3-4 metres, were laid bare. Three huts share a common wall. Their recurring architectural pattern is clearly identifiable. A wealth of flint and stone objects was found, such as vessels, knives, axes and needles, most of them shaped with elaborate care. In addition a number of earthenware vessels were found, among them small and mysterious figurine with an animal head at one end and that of a bird at the other.

The most striking discovery is a burial ground separated from the dwellings by a crude stone wall. Prof. Stekels

is and his team are convinced that the remains they unearthed belong to the Natufian period of the Stone Age, which is earlier than the earliest stratum of the Jericho excavations.

All the ten graves dug up this season reveal the same style of burial. The crouching bodies were laid in shallow pits, the heads facing north, rest on pillows of stone, and next to them is a stone mortar with a conical hole.

Most of the skeletons found in the newly-opened graves are remarkably well preserved. Their teeth are complete, strong and white to this day. Twenty years ago some 125 skeletons were found in a cave eight kilometres south of the present site, but were so disintegrated that no anthropological examination was possible. The new finds will make it possible to prepare precise data on the physical and racial characteristics of man living in this area about 10,000 years ago.

The excavations, sponsored by the Hebrew University and the Government Antiquities Department, have advanced only slowly during the past five years because of insufficient funds. The main source of funds is now the Haifa Municipality.

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**Bank Leumi Capital Increase Approved**

**TEL AVIV.**—The increase of the registered capital of Bank Leumi to IL1m. was formally approved at an extraordinary meeting of the Bank held here on Wednesday. New shares are to be issued shortly.

Shareholders will be entitled to buy one additional share for every two in their possession. The price per share will be IL1,500, compared with IL3 quoted on the stock exchange. Shareholders will be able to relinquish their rights to extra stock and have the new shares sold on their behalf.

**Contract Signed For Production of 'Km. 95'**

**LYDDA AIRPORT.**—An agreement has been concluded between the Israel Film Studios and Tara, of France, to produce "Kilometre 95" under the direction of Christian Jacques. The French company is meeting two-thirds of the production costs, according to Dr. Yisrael Feldman, a director of the Israel company, on his return home after signing the contract in Paris.

The French technical staff is due to arrive here in December and will begin shooting in January. Most of the filming will take place at Beer Ora, and the whole operation will last from 10 to 12 weeks. The actors will be mainly Israelis. (Itim)

**Pickpocket Picks On Policeman**

**TEL AVIV.**—A pickpocket who tried his luck on a police sergeant in plain clothes was caught by his intended victim on Wednesday and arrested.

Police Sergeant Nathan Haffke and that while travelling on the Number 45 bus along Rehov Eliat he felt a man press up against him and put his hand in his pocket. He added that all he had on him at the time was IL2.

**Half-a-Century** is the age difference between the newly-crowned Israel Bible Champion, Dr. Yehoshua Yelvin, who at 68 was the oldest contestant, and Yosef Tobi, who came third and was the youngest at 17. Both are about to shake hands at the conclusion of the quiz on Wednesday night. Runner-up Binyamin Magenitz, 23, is shown at right.

**Israel's Affinity With Bible Stressed at Quiz Finals**

**Jerusalem Post Reporter**

**TEL AVIV.**—The affinity between the people of Israel and the Bible was the theme of the opening and the concluding remarks at the Bible contest at the Mann Auditorium here on Wednesday night.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Ben-Gurion, who sat engrossed throughout the four-hour gathering, distributed certificates to the 12 participants. He also handed the monetary prizes to the winner and runners-up.



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Dr. Yehoshua Yelvin, 68, of Pardes Katz, received IL1,000; Mr. Benjamin Magenitz, 23, of Tel Aviv, IL750; and Mr. Yosef Tobi, 17, of Jerusalem, IL500.

Mr. Tobi was the youngest contestant, and Dr. Yelvin, who is a non-practising physician, was the oldest.

Dr. Yelvin, a noted writer and journalist, was an ardent Revisionist throughout most of his life, and earns his living now by writing for "Sulam," the monthly of the former Revisionist group, Israel Sheib. But there was mutual cordiality when the Prime Minister walked over to him and shook his hand.

**Two Fatherlands**

Mr. Ben-Gurion said that the Jewish people has two fatherlands, the Bible and the Land of Israel. Only by living here, however, could one understand clearly the historical passages of the Bible.

Supreme Court Justice Moshe Silberg, who presided over the three-member judges' panel, said that "the Bible was our legal bond with this country."

The contest was conducted in a decorous atmosphere, which was marred only once when a contestant appealed to the public against the judges' decisions. Justice Silberg said all respect due to the judges in a court of law should be accorded. He overruled the appeal and was greeted with applause.

Generally, Dr. Silberg was a lenient adjudicator, accepting the Jewish people's two fatherlands, the Bible and the Land of Israel. Only by living here, however, could one understand clearly the historical passages of the Bible.

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## Progressives Lay Down 'Terms'

**Jerusalem Post Reporter**

**TEL AVIV.**—The Progressive Party's three conditions for participating in a future coalition are: nationalization of the health services; a radical reform of the income taxation structure; and increased "depoliticization" of the administration and public life.

Mr. Ishar Harari, M.K., announced here on Thursday.

He was addressing the Progressive Party's national convention which met at the Gil Hall to approve the party's election programme.

Mr. Harari expressed concern that three former Chief-of-Staff had signed an appeal for electoral reform, "with the fourth Chief-of-Staff trailing behind." His concern arose from their condemnation of the present "democratic regime" which they termed "rotten." These commanders, he said, had tried to interfere in such matters.

**Electoral Reform Unnecessary**

Electoral reform, he went on, was unnecessary; but Mr. Harari side-tracked more pressing issues by introducing this one.

The party secretary, Mr. Y. Artzi, accused Mapai of bulldozing the electorate into a yes-no election campaign.

Mr. Y. Shari said the party would demand the enactment of a law forbidding civil servants to engage in political activities. It also proposed setting up a commission to investigate the prospects for reducing the length of military service for girls; and legislation to accord women equal rights regarding inheritance and taxation of income.

**New Candidates**

The chairman of the party, Mr. M. Kol, introduced leading candidates for local and Knesset elections. They included a Druse Sheikh, Tefik Shami, of Daliat el-Carmel, and a young Arab Hebrew University graduate, Mr. Arie Natour, of Kalamasa.

The Minister of Justice, Mr. P. Rosen, who is President of the party, also spoke.

Referring to the Renault episode, he said: "We should be careful not to allow a dispute between two firms to become one between two states." The decision of the French company should not be regarded as a political act, yet to be proved that the French Foreign Ministry was behind the Renault decision.

**Apathy at Ministers' Visit to Jaffa Slum**

**By ZEEV SCHUL**  
**Jerusalem Post Reporter**

**JAFFA.**—An atmosphere of apathy greeted the two Mapai Ministers, Messrs. Mordecai Namir and Peretz Nakhshbi, on their visit to the Sakheh Aleph slum here on Thursday. The Ministers headed the Mapai list for the Tel Aviv Municipal elections.

Some of the local residents told them: "Many of us have been here for the past 11 years. We have been promised housing by all the parties regularly before the elections and were promptly forgotten afterwards."

The majority of the residents were particularly critical of the Jaffa Municipal management which, they claimed, had failed to supply them with electricity.

The rarely-frequented street nicknamed "Hashish Lane" was stirred up when the Ministers' entourage, trailed by a caravan of press cars, halted in front of a cluster of open coffee houses, vegetable stalls and shops. Piles of refuse, allegedly left collected by the Municipal garbage trucks, were piled up in the immediate vicinity.

Holding a nursing infant in her arms, one woman told The Jerusalem Post that some of the mabara residents had been swindled by a Muslim employee who had promised them priority on the housing list for a IL200 bribe.

**Allon Urges More Social Legislation**

**TEL AVIV.**—Mr. Yigal Allon, M.K., last night advocated more generous social welfare legislation, free secondary school education for all children, an increased family allowance for large families and the establishment of an institute for unemployment insurance. He was addressing an Abud Ha'avodah election rally in the Florentine Quarter here.

**Police Detain 30 'Sherut' Demonstrators**

**Jerusalem Post Reporter**

**TEL AVIV.**—Police detained 30 sherut taxi drivers on Thursday, during a day of unlawful noisy meetings and processions of drivers that continued until 9 p.m.

The drivers demanded the placing of street signs to mark their stations, and the abolition of the "defence levy stamp" on their licences.

There were no sherut taxis during the day and in the evening, processions of drivers went on foot through Dizengoff, Frishman and Ben-Yehuda streets and gathered outside the Mayor's residence in Rehov Dubnow, shouting, "We want stations," and "Release the drivers."

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## B-G: Better Arms Needed As Arabs Have Six Times More

**Jerusalem Post Reporter**

**RAMLE.**—The Prime Minister said here on Thursday evening that Israel must not lag in improving the quality of her arms, for the Arab states together possess from five to six times the amount of armaments she possesses.

Mr. Ben-Gurion was addressing 7,000 persons here, and it was estimated that the majority of adults in this town turned out to hear him.

The Prime Minister revealed that Egypt has received new types of Ilyushin jet bombers and MIG fighters. While these are not in use by Russia any more, they are new for the Egyptian forces—hence Israel must continue efforts in the field of security.

Peace with the Arab will only come when the Arab people are freed from military dictatorships and democratic regimes are instituted, he stated.

Mr. Ben-Gurion traced the development of Jewish settlement in Palestine and Israel since the convention of Palestine Jewish laborers in Ramle 33 years ago.

**Rabbis and Gabbais**

Earlier in the day, the Prime Minister spoke to more than 5,000 rabbis and synagogue committee members at the Ayanot Agricultural School. He declared it was not the National Religious Party that should regulate religion in the state, but Mapai, which enacted religious laws even in the defence forces.

The head of the Ayanot school is the Mapai M.K. Miss Ada Maimon, sister of Rabbi Y. L. Maimon.

Other speakers at the meeting included: Rabbi M. Tolpiano, Minister of Religious Affairs; Deputy Speaker of the Knesset, Y. Yeshayahu; Mr. Z. Shazar, Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive; and Rabbi Y. Z. Brandwein, head of the Histadrut Religious Affairs Department.

Rabbi Brandwein told the audience that not only had the Histadrut not tried to encourage religious life, but that during the three years of his department's existence it had spent IL500,000 for religious purposes. He told the audience that his department has also established a new seminary for religious teachers which would be opened on Sunday.

**Don't Weaken State's Leadership, Eban Says**

**TEL AVIV.**—No problem facing the state will be solved by weakening its present leadership, Mr. Abba Eban told a Mapai-sponsored election meeting of members of the professions, held at the Habimah Theatre on Thursday night.

The large and attentive audience, which packed even the aisles of the auditorium, was largely composed of middle-aged persons. They heard Mr. Eban deliver what was probably one of the best speeches of his election campaign.

He said that it was the country's present leadership which had gained the confidence of the nations and world Jewry. Other parties were restricted by their ideologies in their attitude to other countries and the West, and could not possibly follow a "free foreign policy," Mr. Eban said.

Mr. Louis Pincus, head of the Mapai professionals' organization, was in the chair. Earlier, Mr. Eban told a Yeminita community gathering at the Yahav Club here that the country needed a greater crystallization of power rather than a diffusion of it, as propagated by the existence of many splinter parties. Also on the platform at this gathering were Deputy Knesset Speaker Y. Yeshayahu and Miss Rahel Zabar, M.K.

**Weizmann Day to Be Marked on November 2**

**REHOVOT.**—The Weizmann Day Assembly will be held this year on the evening of November 2 under the auspices of Yad Chaim Weizmann, according to Mr. Meyer W. Weizmann, Chairman of Yad Weizmann.

Instead of the usual site of the Weizmann Memorial Plaza, the function will be held this year at the Michael and Anna Wix Auditorium. As in the past six years, the Assembly will be attended by the President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi, Mrs. Chaim Weizmann and other notables.

Mr. Abba Eban, President of the Weizmann Institute of Science, will be in the chair. The sole



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Friday, October 29, 1955  
10 Tel Aviv, 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000 9000 10000

THE Presidential decrees issued in Cairo on Wednesday night, granting Marshal Abdul Hakim SYRIA'S powers in the DILEMMA SYRIAN Region serve to confirm the recent reports of widespread discontent in that country.

The fact that Nasser's choice has fallen on his trusted friend Amer, who is the U.A.R.'s Vice-President, War Minister and Commander-in-Chief, points up the direction which this discontent is taking. Reliable reports have recently spoken of dissatisfaction spreading through the ranks of the U.A.R.'s First (Syrian) Army, especially following Nasser's order reducing its pay to the lower level of that of the Egyptian Army.

Wednesday's decrees do not represent the first determined effort on the part of Cairo to give substance to the twenty-month-old union with Syria and make some headway in the much-advertised economic merger of the two countries. They are the most drastic of these measures to date, and offer conclusive proof that things are deteriorating rapidly in Syria, on the one hand, and on the other, that Nasser is determined to hold onto his new and unruly subjects at all costs.

Previous efforts to attain this end proved ineffective. The initial arrangement, under which a separate Government was appointed for each "Region" led to a good deal of administrative decentralization, and the Syrian Ministers could take decisions without obtaining Cairo's consent or consulting the Cairo authorities. Subsequent attempts were no more successful, partly because the Socialist Ba'ath party, which had been instrumental in bringing about the merger, itself became disappointed with Nasser when it discovered that he was seeking to exclude it from the leadership.

When elections to the so-called "popular base" of the National Union produced catastrophic results for the Ba'ath, reportedly as a result of Cairo's own manoeuvrings, Nasser used this as a pretext for shutting out his Ba'ath allies altogether. Amer's new duties and powers would seem to indicate, however, that Nasser has not up to now succeeded in finding alternative allies among the Syrians on whom he could rely, or that he has made substantial progress toward the realization of real unity. Although Colonel Sarraj, the Executive Minister, continues to be Nasser's right-hand man in Syria, he has neither enough power nor prestige among his countrymen to assert his authority. Nevertheless, the fact that he has been made responsible for the Directorate of Propaganda and News in Syria will extend his authority to this highly-important field.

There is no telling what the future may bring in Syria now that it has been put under exclusively Egyptian rule. The reorganization amounts to the dissolution of normal administration still existed. It makes the Executive Council in Syria responsible to Amer personally, and not to the Central Government, as was the case hitherto. Whatever their other consequences, however, Wednesday's decrees will do nothing to restore the waning popularity of Egyptian rule in Syria.

Syria's tragedy is that, however unpopular or despotic the Egyptians grow, it has no political party or group of people capable of taking over effective control of the country. The merger with Egypt last year came about only because the alternative facing Syria was either an Iraqi administration or a merger with Iraq. Since the latter alternative seems unacceptable at present to both Baghdad and Damascus, it is difficult to see how the current discontent and dissatisfaction can be translated into positive and effective action to free the country from increasingly uneconomic control by the Egyptians.

# Red-and-Black Vienna Blooms Again

BY ARTHUR KOESTLER

I BELIEVED the worst about everybody, including myself, and I was not seldom mistaken" — thus Johann Nestroy summed up the Austria credo a century ago; and he added the bitter pun: "The noblest nation is resignation."

I had spent the happiest years of my youth in Vienna; but on my last pre-war visit, in 1934, that credo seemed to have come fearfully true. The capital of the truncated empire had reached the depth of economic misery, cultural provincialism and political brutality. The workers' model settlements — the first welfare State in miniature — had been shot to pieces by the artillery of Dollfus, the dwarf dictator; Austria was leading Europe in the art of civil war. A few months later, Dollfus himself was butchered in a Nazi camp, and a few years later the Hapsburg metropolis became the drab administrative centre of an underprivileged province of Hitler's Reich. The seven years' darkness had descended on the Danube.

## Austro-Judaic Culture

When I visited Vienna 30 years later, in 1954, I found not a single person whom I had known before the war. I knew a number of Viennese in Paris, London, New York and Tel Aviv; but in Vienna, nobody. They had either emigrated or been killed in the gas chambers, the concentration camps, the war.

The majority of them had, of course, been Jews. I say "of course," because the culture of pre-war Vienna had been an Austro-Judaic culture. It was the age of Freud and Adler, and Schnitzler, Hofmannsthal and Reinhardt, of Franz Kafka and Karl Kraus, of Peter Altenberg and Popper-Lynkeus, of Mahler and Schoenberg, of Werfel and Stefan Zweig.

Out of a total population of 2,000,000, Vienna counted about 250,000 Jews, and for better or worse they acted like an iridescent film of oil spread over the surface of a sweet-water pool. The literary establishment, the Press, the Bar, the cabarets were Austro-Judaic; in the Soccer League, the Jewish team, Ha-Koach, was usually among the top three, and soccer even did even the Opera in arousing worshipful passion.

## Painful Shock

To appreciate post-war Austria, it is impossible to look back to these facts, for, in the Freud-Schnitzler-Hofmannsthal age, the elimination of the Jewish element, and next to it of the Hungarian and Bohemian element, from Austrian culture seemed as unimaginable as, say, the elimination of the Welsh and Scottish element from the culture of the British Isles. When in the late twenties, as the shadows began to close in on Hugo Bettelheim published "Die Stadt ohne Juden," a journalist's sober prediction of things to come, it was regarded as a lurid piece of science fiction.

However, this was only one of the reasons why that first Jewish visit to the town, which nobody I had known was left came as a painful shock and called for a strenuous effort of mental resistance. The Preter, Europe's most glorious play-

ground, was in ruins; the Opera a burnt-out shell; its boarding-school in the Soviet zone of occupation; the Grand Hotel, a Russian barracks where even were slaughtered in the ballroom. The houses, the shops, the veteran tramcars, battered and shabby, were reduced to Asian standards; the people in the streets crumpled and bedraggled; the swells dandies bloated and coarse-skinned from undernourishment. The Hungarians, Czechs, Croats, Slovenes, accents, those essential discords and counterpoints of the Austrian symphony, no longer echoed through the lobby of the University, in the theatre and the cafe with the cracked marble panelling.

After the disintegration, in 1918, of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, Vienna, though impoverished and diminished in stature, had nevertheless remained the cultural focus of its vanished empire. But in 1945, almost overnight, the town found itself bodily placed from the centre of Europe to its eastern periphery. It became once more what it had been under the Turkish siege, the foremost outpost of Western Christendom.

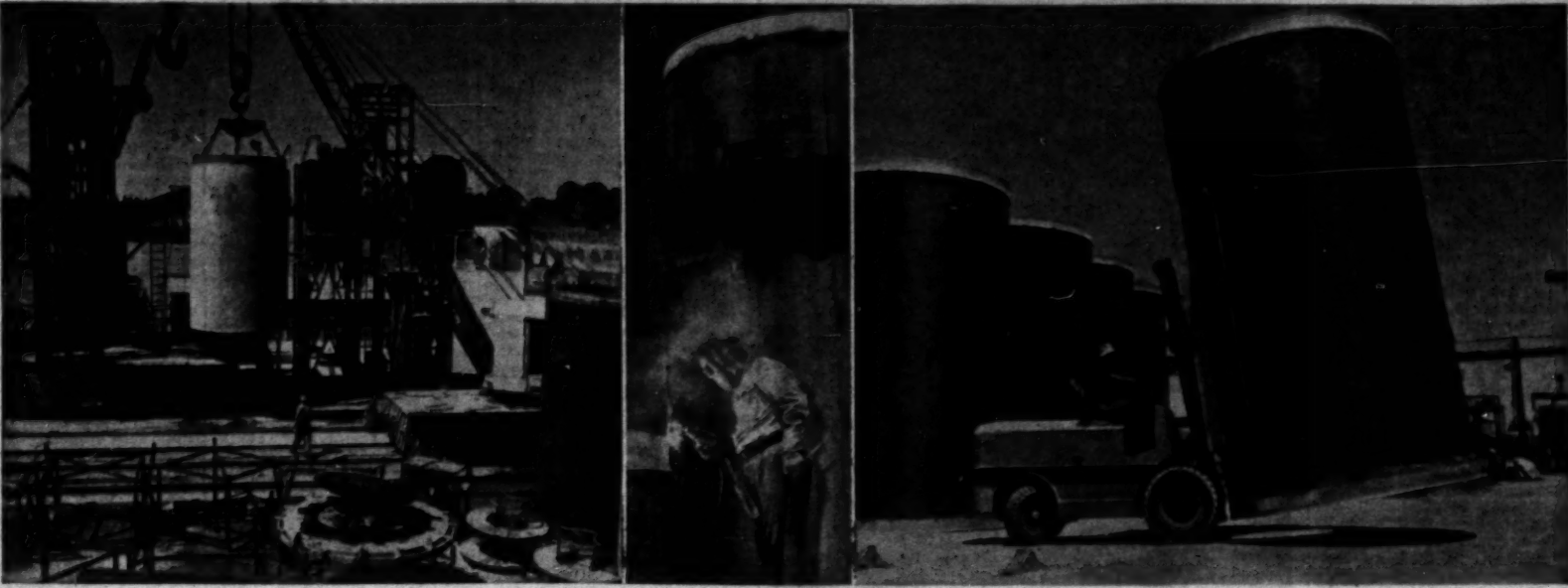
It is this extreme change of destiny which makes the example of post-war Austria so significant for Europe. For, in the politically and morally bankrupt Austria of the 1930's was leading in the European race towards self-destruction, the Austria of the 1950's may be regarded as a symbol of Europe's phenomenal powers of moral regeneration.

Thus by an astonishing twist of history, the two great Austrian political parties — Socialists and Catho-

lics, commonly called Reds and Blacks — who in 1934 started the



# GIANT PIPES WILL BRING LIFE TO NEGEV



Pictures above show, from right to left, the welding of the steel core of the giant pipes at the Yuval Gad factory in Ashkelon and the completed pipes being removed from the concrete spraying platform. Photos by Hans



Pipes are brought to the site by rail and loaded onto trailer trucks. A winch and cable are used to lower the pipes from the trailer. The pipes are then coated with tar and chromium paint before laying in the ditch.



Largest single item in Israel's development blueprint is the Jordan River-Negev irrigation line now being laid by the Mekorot Water Company to carry 300 million cubic metres of water annually from a point north of Lake Kinneret to the Pithul (Pithul) Reservoir, over 160 kilometres south in the parched northern Negev. The Yuval Gad plant turns out daily 15 of the 16,000 giant 108-inch concrete pipes needed for the line. They are 16 feet long, 10 feet wide, weigh 30 tons and cost 115,000 each, excluding handling and transport. Scheduled for completion in 1963 the 11,250 million pipeline is being financed from the Development Budget with aid from Israel Bond investments.

## Torah Scribes Work In Difficult Conditions

By ELIA MAHLER

"NOW therefore write ye this song for you and the children of Israel" (Deut. 32: 16) Moses commanded on the eve of his death.

This was later interpreted as an obligation for every Jew to write a Sefer Torah himself. But since the task of copying the entire Pentateuch is a long and exacting one, it was relegated to the Torah scribes, the so-called *sofrim*. The word *sofer* denoted the "counter of letters," and *sofrim* are the initials of "Sefer Torah," "Tefillin," and "Mezuzah."

The profession of scribe never brought its adepts adequate remuneration, even in olden times. According to Rabbi Joshua b. Levi (third century C.E.) the men of the Great Assembly observed 24 fast days in a year, praying that the scribes would not become rich and unwilling to write. To this day the profession, *sofer*, is poorly paid.

Torah scrolls for reading in the synagogues are made entirely by hand. Not only the actual writing and adorning of letters (*tuggin*), but everything which goes into the making of Torah scrolls parchment, ink, threads are manufactured by hand in strict conformity with all the ritual requirements.

### Selection of Skins

The preparation for Torah scrolls starts with the careful selection of skins of ritually clean animals, mostly goats and calves, whose hides must be without blemish. In Israel, their manufacture is under the supervision of the Ministry for Religious Affairs. The parchment is cut into sheets of specified size. The text, copied word for word from a perfect model — Tikkun Soferim — is written on loose sheets in square Hebrew letters, not touching each other. Torah scribes must not rely on their memory, though those of Tefillin and Mezuzah may.

The adorning of the letters — some letters are crowned, others dotted — is done by the scribe or a specialist in *tuggin*. The inscribed sheets are sewn together lengthwise, forming a continuous whole — the scroll. The threads are made of dried animal tendons pounded with stones to reduce them to filaments.

This work is generally done by old women — the only thing in the process of Torah-rolls production that women are allowed to do. They get a pittance for their work, but are performing a mitzvah.

The scrolls are then handed to experts for exhaustive examination. Five Torah experts in Tel Aviv and two in Jerusalem, approved by the Ministry for Religious Affairs, carry out the task. They read the text twice to make sure that no errors have been overlooked. The final inspection takes place in the Ministry, after which a *knahut* seal is affixed to the end of the scroll.

A total of 350 licensed commercial *sofrim* are registered with the Ministry, though there is no law requiring them to have a licence. Nevertheless, the registration is compulsory in a way, especially for scribes working for export. No religious articles can be taken abroad without the seal. To obtain a *sofer's* licence the candidate must provide himself with a certificate from his local Rabbi, stating that he is a God-fearing, observant Jew, and then apply to the Supreme Rabbinical Council for examination. His writing skill and his knowledge of halakha are tested.

Scribes generally work in their own home — even if that home consists of one room — which saves on light, rent, carfare and other expenses. "The workshop is often but a corner of a room with a small table and a chair. A few examples:

1) A man in his thirties, of Russian parentage, born in Israel, came and pitifully shy, dressed in a long black kaftan, a skull-cap covering his head, Sholem is Jerusalem. At first he refused to talk to me, and when he finally consented to give me some information, his red-rimmed eyes carefully avoided mine. The sheets he was writing on were ivory-coloured with black ink — the parchment used by the Ashkenazi *sofrim* — hard to write on, but, as he explained to me in Yiddish, every letter on each parchment stands out as though carved. Half-day he teaches in a religious school.

2) An old Hungarian in Beit Yisrael in Jerusalem, writing in a tiny room, getting his commissions from dealers and private patrons. He writes slowly, painstakingly, as all the better scribes do. It takes him 12 to 15 months



A Torah scribe at work. Photo by Hans

and the other half he works as a scribe.

It is not easy for him to make ends meet. He blames this situation on the unfair competition among the scribes themselves, and the lack of the Ministry for Religious Affairs in giving subsidies and of the Ministry of Commerce in granting export permits for Tefillin and Torah scrolls and payment of import duties on the parchment and the ink.

3) An old Hungarian in Beit Yisrael in Jerusalem, writing in a tiny room, getting his commissions from dealers and private patrons. He writes slowly, painstakingly, as all the better scribes do. It takes him 12 to 15 months

## Jerusalem Artists' Autumn Show is Disappointment

THE Autumn collective show at the Jerusalem Artists' House is rather disappointing. It has been assembled with little enthusiasm, to judge by the arrangement and framing, and displays rather less inspiration. Livinsky takes the actual and other honours, but almost by default. His work shows a vitality and a personal stamp that is otherwise largely absent. One of his paintings has won the 1958 Jerusalem Prize. It is entitled "Jerusalem," for no evident reason, but it is a bright and effective arrangement. His amusing "Head" is the liveliest thing in the show. The head of President Ben-Zvi, however, is almost banal in conception and not much of a likeness, certainly not in character. His Ben-Gurion, on the other hand, has caught the essence of the man, with a shrewd glance of appraisal, and the artist has with great taste left out the hair that in the cartoonists' version, is almost a conspicuous sumptuous.

The backbone of the group is just not there. Those of the veterans who do exhibit have not contributed their best. Louise Shatz is abroad and shows three watercolours that add nothing to her otherwise fine statements. Husband Bealé Shatz shows some very nice and amusing book illustrations, but they are successful designs rather than drawings for an exhibition. Yoasi Stern contributes a well-done street scene, without saying anything new. Kurt Dublon has a very bold, commendable study of the Judean hills which is one of the finest drawings on view. Jacob Pine shows some sensitive little scenes, this time in wash, and there are some fine studies by Ruth Levin, her "Mother and Child" is powerfully rendered.

But none of these set the blood racing or challenge the mind. Of the rest, one can only express disappointment. Van Den Berg is making a slow return to the figurative and what he shows can only be regarded as compositional studies. Grau's watercolours might be thought fine renderings, had not thousands of other watercolourists throughout the world pre-

ceded him. Levanon's composition and colour seems to be getting more and more muddled while Scupak-Thom's efficient compositions quite fail to touch one. Something good can perhaps be said for many of the other works on show, but generally the spark of creation and originality seems to have been snuffed out this year.

### Angela Seliktar

WALKING out of the collective show into the small gallery at the Jerusalem Artists' House brings you into another world, where one immediately feels that the creative artist is very much alive: Angela Seliktar, an Israeli from Yugoslavia who has lived for many years in Spain, is showing an intriguing collection of semi-primitive paintings broadly cut slices of life: watercolours, bistros, streets in Spain and Germany. There are rolling still lifes in the Ganguin pattern and strange allegorical studies: Adam and Eve, a one-eyed crucifixion, in a field of daisies; Don Quixote and Salome. This wonderful variety is all stamped with Miss Seliktar's personal technique and touch, despite her obvious design and colour debts to Gauguin and Van Gogh. Her sacrificial cock invites an obvious reference to Chagall. Yet she has a sense of decorative design that is very strong. Even her drawings look like pictures rather than studies, in direct contrast with the collective show. The drawing "Barcelona Waterfront" (reproduced below) is a good example and she has many others in folders.

Her oils are also characterized by variation in texture, which she achieves by scratching into the wet paint with her brush handle.

One hopes that her local subjects, of which there are a few on show, will become as characteristic as her Spanish scenes. We will then have added an original personality to our ranks, an unshaken artist who makes no compromises with her subject. We need more original makers of pictures, to show us the world in a way we have not seen it before.

MEIR RONNEN



ANGELA SELIKTAR: Barcelona Waterfront. Photo: artist's courtesy exhibition at the Jerusalem Artists' House

## Varied Exhibitions at Haifa and Hazorea

M. Schiffer

CHAGALL House is exhibiting simultaneously the oils and watercolours of Melita Schiffer and Irene Baum. In her oils, Mrs. Schiffer has now left Impressionism for a style of clearly marked areas, almost without shading and ancillary detail. The characteristic high-toned grey above recalls the warmth of her former over-ripe reds. Effect depends on the degree of simplicity, a good example being the green floor, brown chest of drawers and purple wall of "Still Life" (31), where table and fruit are barely

lighted. At times, a dash of colour relieves the grey in the tiny red and white figures of "Montmartre" (35). But on the whole, the starker the conception, the better, and my choice goes to something like "Figure," a grey background, a significantly contoured black body and a white blank of face.

Imbued with Life Two pictures, in which inanimate objects have been imbued with life, stand by themselves. The first, the best she has ever done, is "Costa" — two coats, one light grey, the other black, on pegs, complete repose and the canvas finished off by the yellow wooden cross bar.

This artist's watercolours are pleasantly "old world" in their mass of detail. This is literally true for "In the Room" with its furnishing, wall clock between the windows, plants curling upwards — it is "period." The similar idea behind "Interior" is more sparsely handled. Proceed thence to her open air subjects and you will find the same style extended into "Firenze" and "Seine." "Lake Kinneret" deserves mention for its originality in throwing back a common view to the end of a road.

All Mrs. Schiffer's work bears the stamp of the experienced painter.

I. Baum

MRS. BAUM concentrates on her watercolours, where she has long been known for her ability to catch the moment and express the immediate emotion. This time she attains a spatiality, through absolute economy of means, which in some cases has led her to surpass herself. Take "Breakwater" (6), just a few streaks, the repetition of the forms of the two barges in the shore buildings, and the picture is complete. Her colours are kept to a minimum; only here and there, e.g. "Nazareth" (14), does she permit dashes of contrasting colour. In general, her work avoids austerity and the permanency of the subject is determined by the solid element in its composition.

"Breakwater" (6) is minimal detail. "Acre" (35), a long row of buildings rising slowly towards the minaret on the right, is more extended. In "Genoa" (13) — but it could be anywhere — the house stands square and is then gently countered by the boats; in No. 12 of the same name, it is led off towards the bulk. All the pictures mentioned are attractive examples of first rate graphics.

Her portrait drawings, too, possess this quality of the fleeting impression, although differently according to the medium. On the other hand, the face of "People in Acre" (24) is invisible but the posing of the head and the body contours tell one a great deal.

The five oils are mainly nocturnal studies of Haifa Port. My preference goes to the impact of the watercolours.

Y. Greenfield

Y. GREENFIELD of Ein Hashofet is exhibiting gouaches, oils, pastels, woodcuts and monotypes at the Wilfrid House, Hazorea, but his colours are so subordinate to his drawing that he may be designated a graphic artist. The subjects cover landscapes, Eastern types, mainly women, and the "Mother and Child" theme. He never wanders far from the soil and, although he is touched by human misery, his emotions are always held in rein by his technique ("Beggars").

Even his small-scale figures are powerful ("Eastern Figures") and at times sculptural ("Woman Resting" and "Nude"). The landscapes are built in linear planes ("Orange Grove") and line often becomes an end in itself, say, in the arrangement of roads, hills and telephone wires that constitutes "Fields."

He evidently owes both his approach and his austerity to the Mexicans, an influence all is the good in checking excess, but one can find faces perpetually marked by submissive inscrutability. It leads and it does occasionally in Greenfield's case, to an over direct symbolism and not the true symbolism which should follow as an afterthought from the whole.

Greenfield is a serious artist because, whether you accept his attitude or not in any picture, he always balances content and method and has something to convey about both.

### IN THE GROOVE

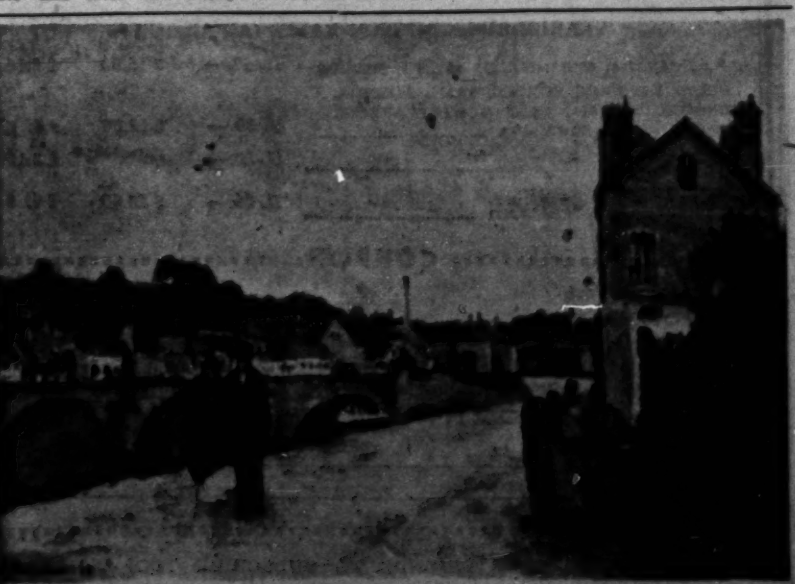
## Songs Of Israel

"Favourites at the Campfire" — presented by Teadok Savir with the Had Arzi Orchestra, conducted by Abie Weiss (Wed. Art. 12-35 AM). 2P — 1P — 11.5.50.

IN simple, straightforward style Teadok Savir sings songs of the pioneering days in Palestine, songs showing close affinity to Russian Ballads and ("Haegion Ha'ali" a faithful copy of an old German folksong). They are typical of the period when youth movement and campfire tunes were foreign melodies with Hebrew words. This collection is historically interesting and important beyond the memories that it will recall among our Veterans, and more musicians of this kind should be welcomed.

♦♦♦  
"Let's Dance" — David Rahet with the Had Arzi Orchestra, led by Maurice Gersovici (Wed. Art. 12-35 AM). 11.5.50.

DAVID ESHET caters for another section of our population and most probably for export, by singing in Yiddish, songs that recall so many Lieder from Eastern Europe, but come out modernized in Fox-Bolero-Mambo rhythm, lending themselves to dancing in the precise execution of Maurice and his Orchestra. Though this sort of repertoire hardly belongs to the Israel scene, David Eshet succeeds well in portraying well-known types from the life that some Jewish communities have lived and may still live abroad. Y.R.



CAMILLE PISSARRO (1830-1903): The Bridge. One of two oil paintings by Pissarro bequeathed to the Tel Aviv Museum last week by the Schiffer family under the will of the late Lily Schiffer, who passed away a year ago.



# Landmark in the Study of Mishna

By Abraham Goldberg

INTRODUCTION TO THE MISHNA was written by Chaim Albeck, M.A., Ph.D., Jerusalem, and Dr. Tel Aviv, 1958. VIII + 300 pp. IL 5.00.

EXACTLY 150 years ago Rabbi Zecharia Frankel's "Darke ha-Mishna" ("The Ways of the Mishna") was published, marking the beginning of the modern scientific study of the Mishna. To this day the book has remained the classic and fundamental study of the Mishna, indispensable to the scholar and student.

If any book could possibly make Frankel's great work dispensable, it is perhaps Professor Albeck's "Introduction to the Mishna" which came off the press only during the last summer, but has already gone through two printings and is about to realize a third. It is by far the most important book in the field of Jewish studies published so far in Israel this year. Although it stands by itself, it serves in a way as a companion volume to Albeck's monumental commentary on the Mishna in six volumes (several of which have been reviewed in these columns). The six-volume edition of the Mishna and commentary has already found its way into thousands of homes both here and abroad.

## Companion Volume

The introduction is a companion volume to the commentary in the sense that Professor Albeck often refers the reader back to what he has written in the latter work for proof and substantiation of many a point. Conversely, isolated remarks bearing on the general nature of the Mishna made here and there in the Commentary are assembled under their appropriate headings and thus help one get a complete view of the character of the Mishna. Therefore, the most out of this book one should use it in connection with the actual study of the Mishna text.

Of the ten chapters in the book (plus several appendices), the main part deals with the antiquity of the Oral Law, the character of the midrash method of study for the teaching of the halakha, the various ways of teaching adopted by the many teachers of the Mishna, the editing of the standard Mishna by Rabbi Judah Ha-Nasi, and the special language of the Mishna.

## Ancient Oral Law

In his discussion of the antiquity of the Oral Law, Professor Albeck shows quite conclusively how the Oral Law has always been linked with the Written, and that the existence of such a link is reflected from the beginning of the Prophets and the Hagiographa. A prime teaching of the Oral Law, for example, is that the phrase in Leviticus 23:11: "On the morrow after the Sabbath" refers to the time for the offering of the omer, refers to the morrow after the first day of the Passover and not to the morrow after the seventh day of the week. The teaching of the Oral Law as taught by the Pharisees, as distinct from the literal interpretation of the Sadducees, was that the word "sabbath" can bear the meaning of a general term for a day of rest, not necessarily limited exclusively to the seventh day of the week. A festival day in this sense is also a "sabbath." Confirmation of such interpretation is seen by Professor Albeck in Joshua 5:11 where it is written: "And they did eat of the produce of the land on the morrow after the passover." The eating of new produce is forbidden before the offering of the omer, and the passage in Joshua teaches that the time for such is really "the morrow after the passover."

Many Sabbath prohibitions not specifically mentioned in the Written Law (Pentateuch) and even prohibitions of only "rabbinic" validity are referred to in later Books of

the Bible, such as Jeremiah 17:21-22 and Isaiah 58:13. So, too, details of prayer, fast, mourning, purchase, sacrifice, and many other aspects of the accepted Oral Law are found only in the later Books of the Bible.

The existing tradition of the Oral Law, as already seen in the later Books of

## PROF. ALBECK

the Bible, continued unbroken as well during the period between the later prophets and that of the Hagiographa and that of the Hagiographa. This is clearly seen in the Septuagint translation of the Pentateuch made in the first half of the third century B.C.E., where the translators often give the distinct teaching of the Oral Law in their translation of the Written.

Professor Albeck is especially effective in portraying the Oral Law as reflected in the Apocrypha. Although the Apocrypha has already been mentioned in many cases in opposition to that of Pharisaic teaching, the impression is nevertheless strengthened that there always existed a link between the Oral Law and the Apocrypha.

## Cumbersome Method

The long chapter on the antiquity of the Oral Law is important as background for an understanding of the nature of the Mishna. The student of the Mishna is not always necessarily new, but the form in which it found expression was. The consensus of opinion among most scholars is that the Mishna was not always necessarily new, but the form in which it found expression was. The consensus of opinion among most scholars is that the Mishna was not always necessarily new, but the form in which it found expression was.

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THE French reader interested in Israel has looked in vain for a book enabling him to obtain a true picture of Israel life and society. The leading Parisian papers have published some good reports, but most of the fiction which has appeared so far was not of a high standard. Here, at last, we have a readable novel about Israel, well written, informative, and the story is told in a way that is unmistakably French. Obviously, the author has lived in a kibbutz long enough to penetrate its secrets and to become thoroughly acquainted with its people. His description of kibbutz life is

## Reader's Letter

### HERZL BIOGRAPHY

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, - In his letter (your issue of October 21), Mr. Israel Cohen gives two reasons for having written the biography, "Theodor Herzl": (1) because he thinks he is the only one to print "Herzl's secret will" and (2) because he mentions Bilow's denial that Herzl had an audience with the Kaiser in Jerusalem. To publish a good biography, it is not necessary to give reasons; but to publish the most disappointing book to appear on the literary horizon since the first inspiring Herzl biography was written in 1914 by A. Friedmann and Joseph, of reasons are no apology.

The "two reasons" are but poor excuses for the book. Nussimbaum in his "Theodor Herzl" (Jahrbuch, 1957) has shown not one but two wills: A. B. B. in his "Theodor Herzl" deals with Herzl's will and last testament; and the so-called "secret will" published by Nussimbaum was published by Nussimbaum. In his "Memoirs" (Berlin, 1950), Prince von Bismarck wrote of the Zionist cause in a letter to his son, which he received in his last days. But Mr. Israel Cohen does not know or forgets that the letter from Bismarck to Dr. J. L. B. has been published in which he describes the audience of Herzl with Kaiser Wilhelm.

Heymann, namely, that he has "drawn heavily" on the works of A. B. B. and others. He has also drawn on works without even acknowledging them. Let me give one instance of this.

The story of Paul von Porten of the "Albia" was published in "Theodor Herzl" - Des Schoepfer's "Albia" - by me in 1934, in Vienna. I was the only person to be given permission to study the documents in the archives of the "Albia." In my book, "Theodor Herzl" (London, 1946), I write (page 31-32): "After Herzl had left the 'Albia' took the decision not to admit any more Jews. The old Jewish members were allowed to remain as 'special' members. The motion was put forward by Paul von Porten... he was of Jewish extraction and feeling. He was a Zionist. He would have to leave the 'Albia'." He committed suicide on July 1, 1907, in the words of "Theodor Herzl" (London, 1946): "Compare this with Mr. Israel Cohen's book in which he writes (page 23): 'After Herzl's resignation, Albia decided not to admit any more Jews, although they were already members even at the time of Herzl's death. This was made the proposal of a prominent member, Paul von Porten, who was of Jewish extraction. But the fact that he might eventually have to be compelled to leave proved him to be a Zionist. He committed suicide on July 1, 1907.'"

Yours, etc., JOSEF FRANKEL, October 4, 1958.

presentation of the halakha as taught in the various schools. True, our Mishna is based primarily upon that of Rabbi Akiba; but the Mishna of Rabbi Akiba himself was presented in different ways by his various pupils. Although Rabbi Judah Ha-Nasi based his compilation upon the Mishna of Rabbi Akiba as taught by Rabbi Meir, he often incorporated the views of other pupils of the master, and upon occasion, even the views of schools opposed to that of Akiba. This explains why there are quite a few contradictions in the Mishna. In one place the Mishna seems from Rabbi Meir's collection, and in another from that of Rabbi Simon or Rabbi Jose. Again, collections were drawn upon where the arrangement was not topical but depended upon some external unity. Sometimes these collections were carried over wholesale into the Mishna, as in the case of the Mishna on the subject of the Mishna.

Coming to the standard Mishna as it has reached us, all are agreed that it was compiled and edited by Rabbi Judah Ha-Nasi. Several questions present themselves, however. Although the Mishna is an arrangement according to subject matter, there are many laws which seem entirely out of context. There are also repetitions of exactly the same law in the same or almost the same wording in different chapters of the same tractate, and even in different tractates which seem hardly related one to the other. Again, there are many halakha teachings which do not appear in the Mishna at all, but are found only in collections outside the Mishna, such as the Tosefta and the various beraitot in the two Talmuds. Finally, the Mishna is full of contradictions. For example, in the Mishna, not only from tractate to tractate, but in the same tractate, or even chapter. These are the basic questions which students of the Mishna have occupied themselves with ever since the Gaonic period when Sherira Gaon wrote his famous Epistle explaining the various sources of these questions. Among modern scholars who have dealt with these questions may be mentioned Kischka, Frankel, Graetz, Hoffmann, Haskeli, and Epstein. How does Professor Albeck answer these questions?

It is perhaps worthwhile pointing out, before dealing with this point, that equally as important as the solutions he himself proposes, is the critique he gives with reference to the various sources cited in his own work. The chief character of his own work is painstaking research and the checking of every point. Nothing must be taken for granted. This is a serious weakness in his own approach enables him to see every weakness in the arguments of those who precede him. Even the rare scholar who may disagree with Professor Albeck will not deny that whatever he says has solid foundations.

First of all, says Professor Albeck, the Mishna is not a code of laws, but a collection of the teachings of the sages. It is not a code of laws, but a collection of the teachings of the sages. It is not a code of laws, but a collection of the teachings of the sages. It is not a code of laws, but a collection of the teachings of the sages.

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## Spread Rapidly

As for the Mishna not containing all the halakha, this, says Professor Albeck, is because the Mishna as begun by Rabbi Judah Ha-Nasi spread as a standard work in the various academies even before he was able to bring it to final completion. Having become in a sense standard, it was difficult to add to it the laws which the compiler later succeeded in discovering and which by their place in the Mishna. He therefore instructed his pupils to incorporate these laws as "additions" in separate collections, which he called "Beraitot," the name of short stories, form the pleasantest, the most readable and the most interesting book I have seen in months.

Miss Dark describes the life of a community in Queensland, just outside a small town. The ten families comprising it are either "born farmers, have farming thrust upon them, or have achieved farming." They are all very small farmers by Australian standards, having between eight and 35 acres each, an acre being four dunams.

Secondly, there is no mention, let alone any attempt at organizing a cooperative. One boy has a bulldozer - he is hired when the farmer has the necessary cash. Shopping in the nearby little town with the euphonious name Dillibill is now done by this, now by that member of the community, on a basis of neighbourliness - you run across and ask for this or that to be brought, or you hear Kelly, the wonderful utility wagon (see in Australia) which is a personality and has a chapter to itself, and you run down to the road, breathless, and ask Kelly, who belongs to Kelly, to order this and that for the day off, and had time to reflect. He reflected that spinning out for months matters that could be settled in hours might end by giving him stomach ulcers; that a time might come when he would not even want to laugh at the multitudinous absurdities which surrounded him; and that his partner was a pompous ass upon whom some day he would surely "inflict bodily harm."

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## Small Farmers Down-Under

YVES DENDAL: Acro

From the artist's current exhibition in the Acro Museum.

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# A VISIT to PASTERNAK

ABU, the author of this article, is a leading English cartoonist who contributes regularly to "The Observer" London.

DERDEKINO, on the outskirts of Moscow, is a village known as the Writers' Village. Although this is where Boris Pasternak lives, none of his journalist friends or acquaintances could tell me exactly how to get there. Most of them honestly did not know, but some perhaps thought it discreet to be vague. All said the journey was complicated and his way by bus and train, I arrived in Peredelkino.

In the village everyone seemed to know of Pasternak, but few were very sure where he lived. I knew the house, we arrived at the house, and by now I realized that the right word for this type of dom is dascha. It is an enormous house on an elevated site, surrounded by pine trees and overlooking an enchanting group of hills and fields.

My companion pointed to a sign on the gate and ex-



plained what it meant—"No admission," and, underneath, "Beware of the dog." (But the dog I saw lying on the veranda was a pensive, sad-eyed, shaggy dog. Beyond noting my arrival, it did nothing.)

I had been told that the novelist's son, a young man in his twenties, with an ungovernable mustache and a dejected air, was the one who turned away, firmly but with great politeness and charm, all visitors. Boris Pasternak, all visitors, all foreign journalists; but would he see me, a foreign cartoonist? The son was playing cards with his mother and two other ladies in one of the side rooms, and noticed me through the window.

As I stood on the front veranda, a man came and asked me to sit down. A little later the door opened, and there appeared Boris Pasternak himself. He was rather looking than I had pictured him. He was wearing a blue suit—no tie—which seemed a little too big for him.

I INTRODUCED myself, apologized for intruding, and we both sat down, facing each other across a table. He apologized for not asking me in. His family were always worried about visitors, and maybe we could just be with ourselves and sit outside on the veranda. I said it was pleasant to sit there: it was not cold and the view was beautiful. (It didn't cross my mind then that we could be seen by strangers. Apparently the idea didn't worry Pasternak either.)

"Are you going to draw my face or my profile?" he asked. "I don't like my profile." I said I would like to try both. As I began to draw, he interrupted: "Do you think I should come with me?" "Your hair is perfectly all right," I said. Nevertheless, he went indoors to look into a mirror. I was afraid he might brush his hair too carefully and spoil the casual charm of his grey hair which fell characteristically over his forehead. I was happy to note when he came back that this had not happened.

I made several sketches of his full face, but I soon realized that I was not able to capture his slight stoop and the way he planted his head forward a bit. So I soon shifted my position to one side.

Meanwhile he went on talking. He spoke of how he loved gardening, how he himself dug and planted his whole garden. "When I was younger, that is two years ago, I worked every day in the garden. Now I cannot do much physical labour." He spoke English haltingly, but well. "I can read and write English well, but I have no practical to speak. Occasionally he would ask for a word—

"How would you say in English?" He said he received hundreds of letters from abroad and he tried to answer them all personally. The editor of an English magazine asked for an article. An Indian writer asked if he would write a preface for a collected volume of Chekhov's plays. People send him books and other presents. American students write to ask his opinions on various aspects of literature. He seemed touched by the kindness that people showed him in the last few months.

He said that Edmund Wilson in "Encounter" discovered too many hidden meanings in "Dr. Zhivago." "If you find a geological stone, you may learn a great deal about the earth's past. But what you see in a book is a picture of the past. He liked Stuart Hampshire's critique very much, and agreed with the suggestion in it that the strongest literary influence on him was Shakespeare.

He mentioned the play he was writing. It is about the freeing of the serfs in Russia in the nineteenth century, and the theme is that freedom cannot be extinguished even in a concentration camp. He spoke with a little boy telling of his adventures. He seemed full of optimism and there was no disillusionment, or resignation in his tone. "Are you likely to come to England?" I asked. "I would very much like to visit my sister," he said, "but I cannot say when. He hoped it would be soon. I heard rumours in Moscow that things were going to be patched up in the near future between Pasternak and the Writers' Union. Some say the disagreement now is about which side should take the initiative.

I was with him for about forty minutes. As he walked down with me to the gate, he said jokingly, "If anyone asks you, you will say I refused to see you. But you would not go and I saw you for five minutes."

As I was leaving, I told him of the cartoon I did at the time of the "Dr. Zhivago" crisis, where I showed a plaque on the wall of a dascha.

BORIS PASTERNAK TRIED TO LIVE HERE. (Copyright) Stamps of the Week



In an impressive burst of speed befitting the occasion, East Germany celebrated the arrival of Lunk 1 on the moon by issuing, only eight days after the event (Hungary has also paid a speedy tribute to the Russian achievement, a Hungarian stamp having been issued within 11 days. The design, printed in three colours, is similar to that of a stamp issued earlier this year to commemorate the first moon probe rocket, Lunk 1, but the new issue shows the Soviet flag now firmly planted on the moon. The inseparable Brothers Grimm are portrayed on one of the West German winter welfare stamps issued.

# Your Window On The Middle East

## THE JERUSALEM POST WEEKLY

This weekly, airmailed from Jerusalem on Friday, and home-delivered in New York on Monday, will be indispensable



# Department Stores Lead Price War

By Zeev Schul

MRS. Customer will be pleased to discover that the new displays of winter collections in textiles have remained largely at last year's price levels — and that there have been only modest increases for shoes. This is an impressive fact in view of the international increase in the cost of leather and wool.

Indirectly, Mrs. Customer has benefited from a two-way clash of interests between the department stores and the smaller shops, with the accent on Hamashbir versus the private sector.

The first shot was fired by Hamashbir last year. In an effective move, which brought the authority of the Merchants Association to an all-time low, Hamashbir side-stepped the traditional seasonal sales by decreasing its own pre-seasonal sales, while offering reduced prices in advance of the season.

The wisdom of this step became apparent when, following an unusually mild winter, the majority of shops were left with considerable stocks on their hands. By the time the Association ordered its own sales, under-the-counter gains, even in respectable "fixed price" establishments, plus Hamashbir had already raked in whatever could be taken. Shop-owners openly admitted that the "united-retailer" policy of the Association no longer applied and that there could be no future in an effective common front similar to that which had guaranteed their interests in the past.

**Paid Off**  
It was Hamashbir's first bid for competition independence. It reportedly paid off well (for Hamashbir) and also served as a moral for others.

The second "rebel" following in Hamashbir's trail, was Eckmann, the veteran Tel Aviv department store. This management, however, claimed some innovation of its own — based on the German *Kaufhaus* system rather than the Anglo-American system of "sales."

Mr. Eckmann says that he will hold a "year-round sale" offering bargain items at 10 to 15 per cent under the current market prices.

In view of the low profit spans claimed by both companies, the considerable price reductions are remarkable. Mr. Eckmann emphatically denied that he would sell second-grade or otherwise inferior goods. In fact, he would back up this statement with a refund-policy for dissatisfied customers. Disclosing one of his trade secrets, Mr. Eckmann asserted that he had been able to cut prices by out-of-season orders placed with various manufacturers and by cash-on-delivery terms which often cut as much as ten per cent on orders from hard-pressed manufacturers.

A Hamashbir spokesman claimed that the first consideration of his company was quality; it would refuse to handle anything but AA grades. Price-level considerations came second but Hamashbir were still cheaper in view of large-volume orders, also placed out-of-season, and the fact that one-third of the produce sold was of its own manufacture. Hamashbir also has a money-

back policy for dissatisfied customers. Eckmann claimed a 40 per cent increase in turnover last year — Hamashbir over 60 per cent.

## Some Prices Steady

Window-shopping and probes showed that while textile prices have remained steady — with the exception of pure fashion items — a reported 12 per cent rise in the price of leather was carried mainly by the manufacturers and that retail prices went up only by some eight per cent. (Facts spoke, however, against shoe-store owners who denied that prices had gone up this year.) We did not consider ourselves competent to judge either the quality of leather or the workmanship of this year's products, but the representative of the Merchants Association pointed out that certain Tel Aviv shops were selling identical-looking shoes at up to 50 per cent under the general retail price, though the quality of their leather and the actual work that had gone into their making were very inferior to the higher priced shoes.

We found the street — Navei Shimon, near the central bus station — where a whole row of shops were indeed undercutting all the other shops

in Tel Aviv. We could not tell the difference between the higher-priced pairs offered elsewhere and the shoes sold in this street.

The winter collections now displayed appear less varied than last year. It would seem to us that shop-owners are generally wary of overstocking to the extent they did last year, and may even be trying to palm off part of last year's leftovers. Most of the new models — ladies' and men's footwears — are based on the pointed Italian varieties. The stress on "flexible" soles also seems more pronounced, along with a general tendency to less massive designs for both sexes.

## Larger Selection

We could not discern any appreciable differences in textile prices compared to last year's level. While the prices of the department stores continued to be appreciably lower than in the private sector — by about 10 per cent in most cases — the latter had on the other hand a larger selection of items on display, particularly in the "luxury-range."

We also found that genuine attempts are being made by a number of leading shops to

introduce original lines of their own and to assure themselves in this way of a dependable clientele, regardless of competition and price cuts.

As far as the future is concerned, and judging by present trends, it looks as if the department stores are going to gain the upper hand. This is not likely to happen very soon, since department stores require considerable investments and building time. But already now the manufacturers can no longer afford to disregard "the big ones" and have to offer them special rates, even on credit, which smaller customers cannot claim.

Agreement between the shops and department stores seems unlikely, since in addition to commercial interests, there is also a clash of political views.

One of the alternatives open to the smaller stores and shops would be to reorganize into a common front, along the lines of the grocers' chain-system. But to succeed, their units will have to be more efficient and to introduce a simultaneous stream of new services, strengthening the personal service which is their principal advantage.

# Jewish Blood

By Dr. Eliahu Yarom

IT is extremely unlikely that any scientist—at least, one worthy of the name and in his right mind—would care to express an opinion on the question of whether the Jews are a race or not. He would probably be even less likely to do so after he had seen something of the heterogeneity of the "Kibbutz Galut."

It was fashionable at one time for Jewish intellectuals, especially when inclined to Zionism, to support the racial theory, but except for some thoroughly discredited Nazi ideas, there was very little evidence one way or the other.

During the past 10 years a series of studies have been made on the blood groups of immigrants from different countries. It has been known for some 60 years that men could be divided into four groups according to their blood type: the types being known as A, B, AB, and O.

In 1927 additional blood groups named M and N were discovered and these, too, were found to be inherited. The Rh blood groups were discovered in 1940 it became possible to compare different populations by the relative proportions of people with the same blood group. As the blood group is

inherited, peoples stemming from the same stock should have approximately the same proportion of each blood group, provided always there has been no intermarriage with people having different blood group patterns. Studies of this kind have been made all over the world, and the thousands of articles published cover over 8,000,000 tests. North American Indians, for instance, lacked blood group B and could be related to the Eskimos, who also lacked B. Indians in India, on the other hand, had a high proportion of people with group B blood, while the tribe of Veddois of Ceylon had no one who was Rh negative.

Prof. Gurevitch and his colleagues from the Hebrew University Medical School have published a number of surveys of the ABO blood group pattern in immigrants from different countries. They are widely different. Yemenites, for instance, are noted for a high percentage of blood group B, and so are the Arabs of Yemen. North African Jews have a blood group picture very similar to those of indigenous Moroccans, and the same is true of Jews from China and Persia. As for Jews from Eastern Europe, the percentage of those with group B is higher than among those from Western Europe, a difference which mirrors exactly the picture in the "non-Jews" of these regions.

Thus even if we were on a sure ground, historically speaking, in assuming the identity of the Jewish race, all the scientific evidence based on blood groups is against this theory. On the other hand all Jewish communities carry in their Rh blood groups a component related to that of non-Jews in the Eastern Mediterranean. Evidence of at least a common origin, 2,000 years ago. Historical records rarely go back more than six or seven centuries. It would seem likely that during the 1,000 years following the destruction of the Second Temple there was a great deal of dilution of the original stock.

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# Habimah to Hollywood

Elana Cooper Rockets to Film Stardom as 'Ruth'

By Paul Kohn

NEW film stars have shot up to screen stardom as suddenly or surprisingly as Elana Cooper, a 19-year-old actress from the sand dunes of Bat Yam. Three months ago Elana, who is the daughter of a gardener, was a student at the Habimah School of Drama, dreaming, as actress girls will, of their first trip abroad. Last week the slim, brown-eyed, black-haired teenager was at the other end of the world, in Hollywood, acting Ruth in the 20th Century Fox production "The Story of Ruth." She has signed a seven-year contract with a starting weekly pay of \$250 plus, the packet to get fatter every year. Her film name is now Elana Eden.

No more apt new name could have been found for Elana, born and bred in a Bat Yam bungalow that looks like an oasis of vines, figs, guavas and citrus trees, and rose bushes in a desert of sand. In nearby shikunim they call the Cooper home, "The Villa." But it has already acquired an additional name. This week when we asked Bat Yamites where "Bat Cooper" was, they exclaimed knowingly, "Ah, Hollywood."

Settled in Bat Yam Elana's parents, Yehudit and Zvi Cooper, arrived in this country in the early twenties with the third aliya from Russia, settling in the three-room bungalow 27 years ago when Bat Yam was being founded. They have three children, of whom Elana is the youngest. Mordechai, 26, chief mate on the s.s. Har Tavor and Tamar, 22, is married. Elana has three nephews and nieces.

She went to school at Bat Yam and later continued at Kibbutz Ein Shimon. One day, at the age of 18, she walked into the Habimah Theatre and said "I want to become an actress." The man she happened to address was Nissan Nativ, head of the drama school at that time. He gave her a reading test, and she was accepted. At home everyone was surprised. Said Mother Yehudit this

week: "We are not that type, but can you influence children these days?"

Elana's first big success came when she was chosen by 20th Century Fox as Israel's candidate for the leading role in "The Story of Anne Frank." America's Millie Perkins eventually got the part, and the picture of Elana went into the archives. In Israel few critics, or theatre and film people took Elana's film chances very seriously. They even forgot to invite her to meet Millie Perkins when she visited Israel.

But one who did not forget Elana's beautiful, wide face with the richly expressive eyes, was Harry Brand, production manager at 20th Century Fox in Hollywood. Having also heard of Elana's success in "Anne Frank," he "dropped in" on his way to the Far East a few weeks ago. As he stepped from the plane, his first words were "Where's Elana Cooper?" In less than a week he had her in London for screen testing.

At Habimah, Elana was described as a charming girl who never pushed herself forward. Her biggest role was as Jessica in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice." The play was not a success. Although Elana was very good-looking, intelligent and a talented actress, at Habimah they never expected her to become a topstar in the theatre because her voice was not powerful enough. Nevertheless, she won a Ben Haim scholarship for her third

year of studies at Habimah. Fanny Labitsch was her teacher.

But whereas Habimah liked Elana very much, Donald Zee of London's tabloid "Daily Mirror" raved about her. People "in the know" in Fleet Street say that when Donald Zee "touches" a starlet she is as good as made. He published Elana's name across his page two years ago, and repeated it with Elana. About her film test he wrote, "For Elana it will be the difference between Beverly Hills and a barbed wire encampment; Balenciaga gown or battle dress; caviar or khaki."

After three weeks in London, Elana returned to Bat Yam to join the family for a little fish on Friday night, not knowing the results of the tests. On Monday, a telegram arrived telling her to pack, "and get to Hollywood as quickly as possible." There she competed against several dozen actresses, including Susan Strasberg, for the part of Ruth. This time she won. Work on the film started shortly after. Right now she looks well on her way to become Israel's top film star.

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# Curiosity Marks Attitude to Election

Public Interest in Personalities among Speakers

CURIOSITY rather than a deep political interest seems to mark the attitude of the average citizen to the general election campaign which is now entering its final stages. There is a certain excitement at all, it is to be found at the various party headquarters, among the organizers of meetings and rallies and of canvassing.

The public goes where colour and new personalities are speaking; more to hear how they deliver their thoughts than to hear what they have to say. This is the impression one gains from a number of interviews with a fair cross-section of voters which the writer has been conducting in the past few days.

There are two main categories of citizens: those who have already made up their minds how they are going to vote and therefore have no intention of wasting their time going to meetings; and those who feel that a vote for one of the smaller parties does not mean anything, since there is no alternative yet in sight to another Mapai-led government. Of those latter who were asked whether they would vote if an alternative presented itself, some said they would vote Mapai all the same but thought they ought to be a strong opposition to keep the ruling party on its toes; others said that they would welcome the change for such an opposition.

**Floating Vote**

In general, one concludes that the emphasis which Mapai has been placing on constituency elections with the consequent polarization it would bring out of the political life of the country into two main parties has had a perceptible impact. One would hesitate to say that Mapai has persuaded these undecided voters to plump for its list; it has rather neutralized this floating vote to the extent of dissuading it from going over to other parties. Every election prediction, of course, must have its exceptions and some of those interviewed did say that they would vote for Mapai in order to strengthen its chances of bringing in electoral reform.

At a mass rally in Ramat Gan last week, Moshe Dayan dwelt at some length on this problem. He won the sympathy of the audience when he censured the "New Regime"

for refusing to run for the Knesset connected with his reasons with the need to change the electoral system. The only party he said, apart from Mapai, which favoured complete constituency elections (the General Zionists favour a more moderate reform) is this "New Regime". By abstaining from taking part in the election they have denied the anti-Mapai voter the chance of helping to bring about this vital change in the method of voting. His forthrightness on this point brought worried looks to two veteran Mapainiks sitting on the same hard wooden plank as the writer, but it also elicited furious waggings of heads from a group of old timers listening in the front row.

## Cagey About Vote

I was intrigued by one thing during my talks with the people I interviewed. Only a minority were willing to disclose for whom they would vote. Most were just cagey about it; but one elderly lady of slightly post-Second World War vintage was unusually indignant at my questions. At Hartuv she began a tirade about the sanctity of secret elections and kept it up all the way to Tel Aviv. An official of the Ministry of the Interior stated that he goes to meetings only when it is not to his mind — how he would not say — but he is of course always prepared to be argued out of his position. However, out of his position, the advertisements and studied the posters and is yet to be convinced about changing his opinion.

A Yemelte labourer had no hesitation. I found it difficult to get him to understand what I was talking about, but at last, light suddenly dawned. A sweet, gentle smile of near enthusiasm lit up his delicately formed, bearded features. "Ah," he exclaimed with great relief, delighted that he was to be asked to vote for "Beit-Ha'Emet" (Electional Beit-Ha'Emet, Blessed be the Divine name). The Mapai canvasser had better make sure this man does not vote "Beit" since that is the first letter of the Prime Minister's name or Mem thinking it stands for Mapai.

Many others were too glad of the opportunity to

question afforded them to grumble. A small grocer said that he would vote General Zionists and then went off into a virulent attack on the Supermarket. An inter-urban taxi driver said he does not attend meetings, works 15 hours a day to make a living and will give his ballot to Herut because he thinks taxes are too high and money is being wasted.

A Druse truck driver told me that in his village there is no great excitement. The By Arthur Saul Super

representatives of the various parties, he said, have been closeted recently with the chief of his village. The latter has since talked things over with the heads of families and they will decide how the clan will vote. And what did you decide? I asked, but suddenly the driver no longer understood Hebrew.

A leader of the Progressive Party claimed that attendance at all meetings was rather scarce and suggested that the country was sick and tired of elections. He suggested that the nation had been pestered with elections of one kind or another almost since the beginning of the year. There was the Histadrut election and now the General Election. The suspense and tension have gone out of it all, he claimed. If there were some clear issues it would be different. But there are not really any outstanding points of difference that the public can bite on.

An active worker in the National Religious Party said, off the record, that he did not think that the election was as specially responsive to the stand on religion that his party took. But he thought it might gain some of the floating vote because of its special position of being in a sense neutral between all the parties. In general conversation at a Mapai meeting with a substantial-looking citizen who would not state his profession, I asked if he could visualize any reason why citizens should change over to vote for the religious parties. "What inducement do they offer?" I asked. "Food parcels to new immigrants," he answered. "Have you any evidence of this?" I pressed

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him. "Evidence? Who needs evidence? All the parties do it!"

## Careful Campaign

At Mapai Headquarters one of the officials in the propaganda department spoke of the careful campaign preparations his party had made. July and August had been devoted to preparing the masses of election workers. Many house meetings had been held; there were numerous assemblies at places of work and of young people. Thirty 2-day seminars had been arranged which 2,000 workers had attended. There were 150 special whole study days and 500 evening study days where workers had each come three or four times after working hours. There had been thousands of house meetings to discuss the issues of the September election. The emphasis had moved to large public meetings, and he claimed that between 500 and 600 thousand voters had been reached. These figures, however, were not to be taken too literally.

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**Situations Wanted**

**ENGLISH** French German typewriter, 7 Rehov Ben Hillel, Phone 7122, 493. **WANTED:** couple, Husband journalist, public relations experience, wife teacher/librarian, seek full or part-time employment in respective or related fields. Call 3507, Tel Aviv.

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**IMPERIAL** driving or selling car. **AUTOTRADER**, 3 Rehov Allenby, Haifa, Tel. 6338.

**Miscellaneous**

**VEGETARIAN**, Naturalist, Dietetic Supply Centre, 41 Rehov Haavaztelet, Tel Aviv. Our motto: "To remain healthy, eat the food you eat." Our manager only recently returned from studies abroad. Our store offers special high quality organic foods at reasonable prices to all. Open daily 9-1, 4-7.

them to Dayan, but more and more have been lately saying that he had something to say and knew how to put the issues of the election simply and concisely. Eban represents something of a legend and people wanted to see and hear him. Peres drew because he is young and has established a big reputation as a man of action and ideas. In several quarters one met the more mature view that people came to hear the "Young Guard" because they were anxious to study them in the hope of finding succession timber to Ben-Gurion. In general the view of such people on this point was reserved but inclining to the positive.

One is forced to record that the consensus of those polled seemed to indicate that Menachem Begin is somewhat of a terrorist and the aura of their alleged influence in getting rid of the British has faded greatly; so that the anti-Arab policy, even the electors from Arab countries no longer respond to anti-Arab sentiment. The view conveyed by the anti-Arabist Arab policy is no longer a possibility in the present constellation of the Middle East and world politics. The Government capable of fighting when necessary. This fading of public memory has also affected the popularity of the Ailon and his speech on Suez some weeks ago did not help arrest the process. The present generation of electors, many of whom they have not forgotten the Palmach, no longer regard a splendid record in it as a factor in deciding how to vote.

## Private Poll

In drawing these conclusions, the writer is well aware of the wrong people. It is interesting, for example, to note the following case. A member of an Ashdod kibbutz, who has lived in a moshav two years ago. In that time he has turned an overwhelming Mapai majority in his village into an insignificant minority in the recent Histadrut elections.

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I am too centrally involved in the outcome of this campaign to talk more specifically of its consequences and prospects. I will only say that the campaign itself, despite the features which disfigure every intense public controversy, is an ennobling experience. I carry in my heart the image of tens of thousands of Israel citizens in towns and villages, factories and farms whom I have addressed in massive assemblies throughout this land. In the seriousness and maturity of their approach to public issues, in the poignancy of their search for an idealistic backdrop to material concerns, these crowds bring to my mind the qualities of public character which must have characterized the Athenian City State, and which later adorned the "town meetings" of New England. Throughout this discourse, between the people and the candidates for its confidence runs the implicit recognition that man's natural rights are not limited to the political sphere alone. For what is the end of government except to translate freedom into creative growth.

Two issues will be decided on November 2: First — whether the Israel people will speak of its first decade of independence in terms of pride and renewed judgment or in terms of self-annihilation and rejection; and second — whether this nation will so fashion and control its Parliamentary institutions as to reinforce the pride, spirit and achievement of one democratic family. All those who cherish Israel and these two issues — will watch the unfolding drama with tension and affectionate suspense.

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# IT'S TIME FOR A CHANGE!

Presented by Tenuat Ha'Herut

## For the Formation of A National-Liberal Government

THE ELECTIONS to the Third Knesset, which took place in July 1955, marked the beginning of the decline of Mapai and a decisive step towards its ultimate removal from power. Mapai was dealt a blow by an electorate that had grown weary of a rule that had lasted too long, and lost about 15% of its parliamentary representation. Tens of thousands of citizens who had cast their vote for Mapai in previous elections, turned away from the ruling party and transferred their trust to Tenuat Ha'Herut.

The General Zionists, traditional supporters of the Mapai regime, were punished by their electorate for their breach of faith. In 1951, they came out with the slogan, "Enough of Mapai rule," in the hope of winning the confidence of the people. But that same year, a short time after the elections, they betrayed the trust of those who had voted for them and joined the Mapai Government, thereby helping Mapai to consolidate its rule and cover up the enriching of its own enterprises, the oppression of the worker, and the pauperization of the middle class.

The judgment passed on them four years later by their electorate was harsh, but just. The General Zionists lost about 40% of their parliamentary representation. Tens of thousands of citizens, turned away from them and put their trust in Tenuat Ha'Herut.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVEN THOUSAND MEN AND WOMEN FROM ALL WALKS OF LIFE, AMONG THEM MEMBERS OF VARIOUS PARTIES, RALLIED AROUND THE JABOTINSKY MOVEMENT IN 1955, RAISING IT TO THE POSITION OF SECOND LARGEST PARTY, TO SERVE THE NATION AS MAIN OPPOSITION.

After four more years of Mapai rule, it has become manifestly clear to the people as a whole that any further perpetuation of Mapai rule is a menace to the freedom of the individual, the moral standards of the people, the unity of the nation, and its future.

This protracted and inept government has left unsolved every one of the fundamental problems of our national existence: the enemy continues to maintain a state of war while government spokesmen sow seeds of panic with talk of "slaughter" and "extermination"; the senseless seeking after the protection of unilateral guarantees has proved vain; Israel's political isolation continues, so does its economic dependence. In spite of the fact that this regime has at its disposal unprecedented material means, from outside sources, in abandoned property and currency surplus, amounting to almost four billion dollars (\$4,000,000,000), immigrants have not been absorbed and no self-sustaining economy has been built up. One hundred thousand Jews have left the country. Many thousands live in housing conditions that fall below minimal civilized standards. Thousands of families exist on relief wages, which are starvation wages — and this under a socialist government. We are today further from economic independence than ever before. The crushing burden of taxes, direct and indirect, has a gravely deleterious effect on creative initiative, productivity, and the will to work. The rift that divides the nation has been widened, and

citizens, including the three first Chiefs of Staff and some of the country's leading scholars and scientists, has joined together in a non-partisan appeal in favour of this change. It is too early to say whether the result of this election will enable Israel to reform her electoral system. It is clear, however, that the constitutional debate has come to stay. The fragmentation and sectarianism is already too broad and deep to be dissipated merely by possible failure to achieve success in one swift blow. By her political, military, economic, social and cultural achievements under constant a p l u s e throughout the world, Israel is looking carefully at the only feature of her society that nobody abroad and very few people at home have ever praised: her electoral system.

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# Land Reclamation Under Syrian Guns

DANGER IS ALL IN A DAY'S WORK IN HULA BASIN

By Mark Rosen

THE Hula Valley in the morning is crisp, clear and still. The Syrian snipers on the hills that lie along the eastern side of the valley, as though they would come down and over the settlements of Lehavot Habashan, Gonen and Notera. The powdery bed of the drained lake lies grey-silver in the first light, and every now and then a willowy swirls a pillar of powder high into the air.

Notera is a speck on the map. The biggest building there is a large garage run by the settlements in the area to service machinery used in their pooled agricultural projects. Next to it is a blue-and-white sack of houses two U.N. Observers. One of their white cars turned out onto the road south to Dardara, where Jewish National Guard bulldozers are now cutting channels. The road south winds along the border hillsides that rise out of the flat bed of the Hula. Water leaps and sparkles from a dozen mountain brooks into a channel at the upper side of the road. Further on, a similar channel makes the border of the demilitarized zone, where it is driving to watch a J.N.F. team at work. It was the first time they had touched this small undrained area between the border proper and the Hula bed on the other side of the channel. It was here that a tractor had been knocked out by the Syrians the week before.

**New Syrian Houses**  
Bumping down onto the Hula one looks across to Hula and the new Jordan channel, broad and fast flowing. Closer only a few feet west of the road is a secondary channel. Far to the east, the border channel collects the water running down from the mountain springs, and doubles as the demarcation line of the demilitarized zone. Further up the hillsides are bright new cream-colored houses, evidently attempts of Syrian National Guards of Beers. They look like a kibbutz.

At the Dardara-Ashmorea-Eilat cross-roads we met an Australian soldier, accompanied by an Israeli lieutenant. They got out of the white U.N. car and hoisted a white flag.

We turned into Dardara, where the grey basalt grain lower gapes with shell-holes, and joined a border police patrol. The patrol commander was a fair-haired, pink-cheeked young sub-inspector with a voice like a veteran regimental sergeant-major. He was accompanied by a J.N.F. surveyor or mapping table were lying in a command car under a pile of weapons.

The job today, the inspector explained to his policeman, "is to plot a channel in an untouched strip of the demilitarized zone. The Syrians usually attempt to discourage any approach to land that has not been touched for some time. We will accompany a bulldozer."

We set out on a dirt track winding in and out of the demilitarized zone, past a clump of burned trees. This is where the tractor was burnt out by Syrian snipers the last week, said the sub-inspector, "they were working this section for the first time. He pointed to a newly cut channel still dry, that curled away into the demilitarized zone."

A yellow bulldozer, butting



A J.N.F. team headed by Haim Sofrin (centre) at work this week building an earth bridge into an undrained section of the Hula basin in the demilitarized zone, where remnants of Syrian snipers' positions were found. The Syrians opened fire on the team again on Wednesday and the officer commanding the police patrol was wounded. Below, a J.N.F. surveyor goes calmly about his work. Photos by Rosen

across from the road in a cloud of talcum, joined up the shadow of a tall eucalyptus. The driver was a burly, nonchalant young man with an enormous moustache. His lunch swung from the bulldozer's sunshade as a green plastic shopping bag. The bulldozer was not armed in any way and the sunshade was the driver's only protection. A row of oil drums, welded together, were laid on the bulldozer's blade.

At our feet, the two-metre-wide collector channel flowed rapidly by, and out of it I picked a large tortoise, which kicked angrily. Nobody took any notice. Everybody was looking up at the Syrian snipers who were firing at the surveyor, who was setting up his table.

**Sniffing for Shooting**  
Two cars appeared on the track from the north. Out of the first came Zvi Prizant, a J.N.F. foreman in the Hula, at their next cream-colored houses, at the rise, at their shabby shacks nearer down the hill, just visible over the wall of jungle.

The second car, the J.N.F. surveyor, was now open for the bulldozer to advance into the ditch over the barrels while the water in the channel continued to flow through them. In about half-an-hour, the making of a solid earth bridge over the channel were apparent. Rather to everyone's surprise, the Syrians did not open fire.

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This is the first of two articles on the Hula.

Personality Profile: Sam Levin

## Walking Absorption Office

By PHILIP GILLON

TO be an Israeli is by no means as simple as to be a national of any other country. Apart from a few hundred dried-throat sabras, Arabs and Druse, all Israelis have achieved nationality by forsaking their past or by coming to some complicated compromise with it, whereby they are both Jews and Israelis and yet at the same time Yemenites, Poles, Rumanians, Persians, "Anglo-Saxons" or North Africans. In addition, his cultural or ethnic origin, or whatever polite term is used for the immigrant Israeli's Diaspora background, continue to trail after him into the Jewish Homeland.

For Israelis from North Africa the remedies for these ills of incomplete absorption are simple: they form their own associations, demand seats in the Knesset from recognized parties or run



their own lists, and generally organize for their own betterment. Settlers coming from the opposite end of the spectrum, however, are jarred by long Zionist indoctrination from such unporting self-defence in the Homeland. A South African Israeli suffer from the insolence of office, the proud man's contumely, the oddities of the differential rates of exchange, the frigidity of the labour exchanges, the lack of promised housing, the cruelty of creditors or his wife's indifference will not go on a hunger strike on the steps of the Jewish Agency, nor will he be fed by the vote for Abba Eban because Eban was born in Capetown — he has only one remedy. He goes with his troubles to Sam.

Officially Sam Levin's position is General Secretary of the Tel Aviv office of the South African Zionist Federation. (In keeping with that tradition, previously mentioned, South African Jews would be horrified by any suggestion of a *landmannschaft*; somewhat dubiously they agreed to open a branch to serve tourists and, incidentally, for prospective immigrants.) In practice Sam's duties range from playing Santa Claus to the impetuous, to giving advice to the bewildered with a few diversions into operating as labour exchange, legal adviser, diplomat, radio commentator and comforter to the neurotic. The South African Government has no legislation of its own in Israel; officially it uses the good offices of the British Consulate, but in reality it is an exaggeration that relations between the two countries are channelled through the Federation, i.e. Sam Levin.

**Mildness and Management**  
Few men bear such a multiplicity of burdens so urbanely, even lightly; Sam has yet to acquire the harassed irritation of the important bureaucrat. Mild of manner though clear of speech, he is solidly built, free with his smiles and one of the easiest men in the country to see without prior appointment. It is more than coincidence that his walking-room is a clubroom and that he works through his enormous daily schedule without the slightest impression of haste.

Perhaps one of the reasons for this speed in execution is that Sam has never learned the delicate art of prevarication, the hedged bet of reference to some committee, the cautious promise nullified

into the swamp, smashing a path for the imperturbable surveyor, who followed with his table. Everyone, whether the Syrians, a U.N. observer, clearly visible on the Syrian side, came out of his hut and raised his binoculars. A Syrian officer stepped up, also with a pair of binoculars. There was no other movement. The policemen began to talk about lunch.

Prizant then took me north along the channel. We stopped behind a field of tall corn, an arm's length across the channel. I reached out. "It's Syrian," said Prizant. "The field is on our side of the border, but this is an area that Syrians are allowed to work and we don't interfere with them. Behind us," he said, "a 40-metre strip where the Syrians claim they were once allowed to fish. But there's no water now and it's a long way inside the border. There's also a lot of the demilitarized zone that is occupied by 'luz' which they denied to us."

**Border Paradox**  
To complete the paradox, he pointed up the hillside to a channel cut deep into the rise. "We cut that last week," he said with a chuckle, "it's behind this field of ours that the Syrians work but it is still a finger of our territory. Nobody said boo, even when we let a capillary track and took up a 'luz' strip the evening while making repairs." He shook his head as if in disbelief of his own experience.

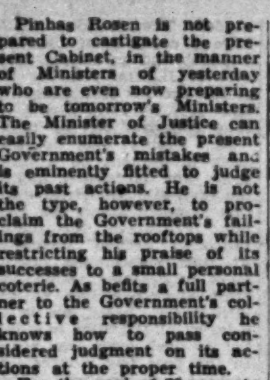
We rounded the edge of the cornfield. Across the channel two Syrian boys were hoeing a cabbage patch. In good Israel, J.N.F.-dried soil. One of them spat. "One never gets a word out of them," Prizant observed, "except an occasional curse." The whole of their strip along the hills, from Gonen southwards, has been drained for them as well, of course, and there's no malaria. Look at all those new Syrian houses along there."

We turned back past the Syrian farmers. "They are unarmed," said Prizant. "I come past here every day and I never carry a gun either. That's the way it should always be."

This is the first of two articles on the Hula.

PRESENTED BY THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY

## Rosen Judges Government Actions



Minister of Justice P. Rosen

Pinhas Rosen is not prepared to castigate the present Cabinet, in the manner of Ministers of yesterday who are even now preparing to be tomorrow's Ministers. The Minister of Justice can easily enumerate the present Government's mistakes and is eminently fitted to judge its past actions. He is not the type, however, to proclaim the Government's failings from the rooftops while restricting his praise of its successes to a small personal coterie. As befits a full partner to the Government's collective responsibility he knows how to pass considered judgment on its actions at the proper time.

For the good of 72-year-old Pinhas Rosen, veteran leader of German Zionism, is the perfecting of the State and the strengthening of its foundations.

Opinions in the Cabinet are divided on questions of foreign policy and even the factions represented in the Cabinet are divided amongst themselves. "But we must refrain from any reckless adventures in this field even when certain influential personalities hint of the need for special action," Mr. Rosen says.

He sums up his position on foreign policy in several pithy sentences. "We must maintain a balanced and considered foreign policy and support the official policy based on the assumption that times will take its own course in bringing about action, in the Cabinet and in the Knesset, on all matters of principle connected with religion," the Minister promises.

The Progressive Party does not dictate an official line to its Knesset Members on questions concerning religion. We did not demand that our representative in the Haifa Municipality, Dr. Karmel, vote for the operation of the Haifa subway on Saturday and we would not oppose an opposing stand in this question on the part of our representative if he happened to have a religious outlook," Mr. Rosen points out.

The Minister of Justice is taken back to the five years during which he served as an officer in the armies of Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany. "First based on mutual understanding and compromise."



Minister of Justice P. Rosen

any negotiations on the establishment of the new Government. There is a very serious problem in the relations between the State and religion. Mr. Rosen does not advocate the separation of State and religion for fear of a possible aggravation of the present tension around this problem, and the fanning of the flames of a possible *Kulturkampf*. "We will, however, demand freedom of action, in the Cabinet and in the Knesset, on all matters of principle connected with religion," the Minister promises.

The Progressive Party does not dictate an official line to its Knesset Members on questions concerning religion. We did not demand that our representative in the Haifa Municipality, Dr. Karmel, vote for the operation of the Haifa subway on Saturday and we would not oppose an opposing stand in this question on the part of our representative if he happened to have a religious outlook," Mr. Rosen points out.

The Minister of Justice is taken back to the five years during which he served as an officer in the armies of Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany. "First based on mutual understanding and compromise."

## THE TEN TOP CANDIDATES OF THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY

PINHAS ROSEN:

Man of conscience and moral power. Statesman of impressive intellectual stature. One of the founders of the Israeli legal system. Born in Berlin, and was active in Zionist work among the students in the universities of Freiburg and Berlin. One of the founders of the Jewish Youth Movement in Germany. President of the Zionist Organization in Germany and member of the Executive of the World Zionist Organization in London. Came to Palestine in 1933. Among the founders of Aliya Hadaasha, and the Progressive Party. Minister of Justice since the establishment of the State.

MOSHE KOL:

Headed one of Israel's finest achievements in education. Member of the Jewish Agency Executive. Born in Poland, and was active in Zionist work among the students in the universities of Freiburg and Berlin. One of the founders of the Jewish Youth Movement in Germany. President of the Zionist Organization in Germany and member of the Executive of the World Zionist Organization in London. Came to Palestine in 1933. Among the founders of Aliya Hadaasha, and the Progressive Party. Minister of Justice since the establishment of the State.

ISHAR HARARI:

Brilliant legislator and foreign affairs expert. Born in Haifa and studied at the Hebrew University. Member of the Jewish Agency Executive. Born in Poland, and was active in Zionist work among the students in the universities of Freiburg and Berlin. One of the founders of the Jewish Youth Movement in Germany. President of the Zionist Organization in Germany and member of the Executive of the World Zionist Organization in London. Came to Palestine in 1933. Among the founders of Aliya Hadaasha, and the Progressive Party. Minister of Justice since the establishment of the State.

IDOV COHEN, M.K.:

Economist, and courageous fighter for a free economy. Born in Rumania and studied at the Hebrew University. Member of the Jewish Agency Executive. Born in Poland, and was active in Zionist work among the students in the universities of Freiburg and Berlin. One of the founders of the Jewish Youth Movement in Germany. President of the Zionist Organization in Germany and member of the Executive of the World Zionist Organization in London. Came to Palestine in 1933. Among the founders of Aliya Hadaasha, and the Progressive Party. Minister of Justice since the establishment of the State.

BARUCH UZIEL:

Born in Salsk, Poland, in 1901. Came to Palestine in 1924. Studied at the Hebrew University. Member of the Jewish Agency Executive. Born in Poland, and was active in Zionist work among the students in the universities of Freiburg and Berlin. One of the founders of the Jewish Youth Movement in Germany. President of the Zionist Organization in Germany and member of the Executive of the World Zionist Organization in London. Came to Palestine in 1933. Among the founders of Aliya Hadaasha, and the Progressive Party. Minister of Justice since the establishment of the State.

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for reducing the duration of girls' military service. "We should refrain from wasting the girls' time," he believes. Mr. Rosen does not skip over the subject closest to his heart—legislation. He is not a supporter of a rigid constitution. He is for the adoption of a procedure which would allow constitutional amendment by two successive Parliaments thereby enabling the electorate to express its opinion on the proposed amendments in the intervening elections. The Minister of Justice does not subscribe to the view which claims that individual rights are insufficiently guaranteed at present. In his opinion there is no danger that such rights might be limited, except, he adds, if a two-party electoral system were introduced to Israel.

The English are an experienced people and I have great faith in their political wisdom," he says, but no one will deny, he adds, "that their electoral system permits the introduction of one-party dictatorship. This danger is mitigated to a great extent by the 'omnibus' nature of the English but no will guarantee us that we will be possessed of the same necessary measure of common sense?" he asks.

Pinhas Rosen, who worked together with Dr. Weizmann in the Zionist movement in England, who led the Zionist movement in Germany until his coming to Palestine in 1923, who headed the large non-political organization established in Palestine by the immigrants from Germany and Austria, the youthful militant Zionist and the mature liberal of deep conviction, does not put much trust in political miracles. The electoral system which has given us relative peace between differing social groups and is best suited to the needs of the State, requires a coalition government based on mutual understanding and compromise.

Mapai has raised an election issue by calling for constituency elections. It has been proven that this system enables a minority to secure a parliamentary majority, and that exactly what Mapai is hoping for. Mapai argues that a change of the electoral system is needed in order to achieve stable government, but this stability exists, in fact (the last government maintained itself in office for four solid years). What Mapai really seeks is a perpetuation of the rule without coalition partners.

The Progressive Party believes that what this country needs is a stable party rule but cooperation among the various shades of opinion; to bring about a coalition in order to ensure the solution of the major problems which still confront the nation.

PEACE, ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE, AND THE INTEGRATION OF EXILES.

The proportional election system has compelled us to pursue a policy of national unity and cooperation among the various factions. It has made the credit for quite a considerable number of achievements, not the least of which has been internal peace. Why exchange it for a system that might divide the nation?

Mapai's strategy to forecast the elections a coalition will again be formed, and that the issues confronting the nation are not so serious as to require that we do not merely continue as we have until now, but that a real effort is made to improve the nation's regime.

FORTIFYING DEMOCRACY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES

We are not so much worried about the stability of the government. It has shown itself stable enough, rather the stable, perhaps. What we are worried about is the stability of our democracy, and that why we demand a basic constitution. What endangers civil liberties is not the multiplicity of parties in itself, but the various factions that are a cancer in the body of the State. Such a danger might also threaten a two-party state, and that public institutions and services shall be removed from party politics.

In the connection, it might be well to note that the coming elections will also decide whether a national election is to be set up, or whether the existing state of affairs, by which the various factions remain in power, is to continue.

Beginning in 1938, Hagana entered on active service. Hagana Public Relations Officer. Active on legal matters from 1945 on. Appeared in many trials of Hagana members. Active in the Vaad Leumi and Aseanu Association from 1946-48. Active in the Israel Defense Army in the capacity of Military Prosecutor and Judge. Member of the Reserve Service. Member of the central committee of the Hagana movement. Secretary of the Israel Political Sciences Association. Author of works on the arbitration law and law of evidence as well as on civil and constitutional rights.

At present, General Manager of Hagana, and member of the board of the Hagana affiliate. Member of the board of the Hagana Insurance Company. Chairman of the Hagana Educational Committee. Member of the Executive of the Progressive Party, and of its Secretariat. Active in economic and political fields.

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